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SOVIET DIPLOMAT EXPELLED FOR 'INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE'

OW210835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo June 21 KYODO - The Japanese Government Tuesday announced a virtual expulsion of a Soviet Embassy official here who was allegedly involved in an industrial espionage case.

Arkhadiv A. Vinogradov, 41, first secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, left for home Sunday on a strong request by the Foreign Ministry to leave Japan for being involved in an undesirable activity as a diplomat.

Ministry officials said Vinogradov had tried to obtain confidential information on Japan's high technology from an executive of a major computer company in Kanagawa Prefecture, south of Tokyo. B.N. Kakorin, 42, an engineer, but believed to be a KGB agent, was also involved in the case and left Japan in January last year, ministry sources said. Kakorin and Vinogradov had tried to obtain high technology information from the executive, who is yet to be identified, and asked him for confidential materials of his company since 1978. The two urged the executive to establish an industrial spy company with financial support by the Soviet Union, the announcement said.

Japanese police followed and witnessed illegal contacts between the two parties and established their suspicions by questioning the executive.

The National Police Agency notified the Foreign Ministry of the "undesirable activities of collecting industrial secrets" toward the end of the last month the announcement said. After careful examination of the notification, Yoshiya Kato, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, summoned Soviet Charge d'Affaires Lyudvig A. Chizhov last Friday and conveyed to him the decision to request Vinogradov to leave Japan.

Vinogradov was assigned to Japan in August 1980, ministry sources said, while Kakorin stayed in Japan between March 1978 and January 1982, according to the sources.

The virtual expulsion was the first such action taken by the Japanese Government after the end of World War II. In January 1980, Col Yuriy N. Kozlov, military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo who was suspected of involvement in a military espionage case, left Japan the day following its exposure and before the Japanese Government could take any action against him. In that case, a retired Self-Defense Force general and two active SDF officers were arrested for allegedly passing Chinese military secrets to the Soviet colonel.

The Foreign Ministry said that it does not believe that the latest action would affect Japan's relations with the Soviet Union and expressed its desire to develop the bilateral ties on a truly stable basis, the announcement said.

Foreign Ministry sources said that Vinogradov's expulsion has nothing to do with testimonies and comments former KGB agent Stanislav Levchenko who defected to the United States from Tokyo in 1979 had made before the U.S. House foreign policy committee and the Japanese and American press in recent months. Levchenko said that Soviet intelligence has established itself in Japan on the highest level of political circles, media and industry.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, answering a question by reporters, said he believes the expulsion would not affect the bilateral relations. He said the measure was taken only because of Vinogradov's personal involvement in activities incompatible with his status as a diplomat.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman refused to make any comment on the case. Pavel Kotsyuba, counsellor in charge of the press and information, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE by telephone he was not able to comment because he had no information from the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Immigration officers at New Tokyo International Airport at Narita, east of Tokyo, revealed Vinogradov and his wife and son left Narita at 1 p.m. Sunday aboard a regular Soviet Aeroflot flight for Moscow.

In the meantime, Foreign Ministry sources said the ministry avoided to describe Vinogradov as "persona non grata" who would be deported. The sources revealed the ministry had studied the cases of expulsion by other Western nations and decided to ask him to voluntarily leave Japan. "The step was prudently considered," the sources said.

USSR TO CARRY OUT PACIFIC MISSILE TESTS

OW201013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 20 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will conduct missile firing tests in the northern Pacific from June 29 to July 2, according to a warning monitored by the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency Monday.

The missile firing sea area will range from about 230 kilometers northeast of Cape Nossapu in eastern Hokkaido to southeast of Etorofu, one of the four islands off Hokkaido which Japan has been seeking return from Soviet control.

The Soviets will conduct missile firing practice twice a day (2:00 a.m. -6:00 a.m. and noon-5:00 p.m. JST) during the period, the warning said.

INAYAMA SUPPORTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

OW210447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Dusseldorf June 21 KYODO -- Japanese influential business leader Yoshihiro Inayama in a press conference here Monday, stressed the need for a continued support of the U.S.-initiated economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Inayama, here to attend an economic symposium, said the United States plays a leading role in talks with the Russians and that it is a shorter road for protecting peace to cooperate with the Americans. Allies of the United States should work out a consensus with the U.S. in sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the problem of exporting sophisticated technologies to the Soviet Union, Inayama told newsmen.

The U.S. has been calling for a joint action with its European allies and Japan in controlling economic relations with the Soviets. But there is a growing complaint in European allies about the U.S. urge.

Observers see with a strong interest how European leaders will react to the call for the support of the U.S., voiced by Inayama, president of Japan's powerful Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

POSTHUMOUS AWARD FOR PRC'S LIAO CHENGZHI

OW210449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 21 KYODO -- The Japanese Government Tuesday decided to decorate posthumously Liao Chengzhi, late chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun. It also decided to dispatch Yoshimi Furui, a ruling Liberal Democratic member of the lower house, to China to represent Japan as special envoy to the funeral service of Liao later this week.

Liao, Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party and vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, died June 10. He devoted himself to establishing and developing ties between the two countries.

Liao is the first citizen of the People's Republic of China to be decorated by Japan.

NAKASONE RENEWS INVITATION FOR HU YAOBANG VISIT

OW210635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday asked his envoy to convey Japan's repeated invitation to Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang to visit this country, government officials said.

Nakasone made the request to Yoshimi Furui, who will visit Beijing as government envoy to attend memorial services for Chinese Communist Party Politburo member Liao Chengzhi, who died earlier this month after suffering a heart attack. Liao was head of China-Japan Friendship Association.

Nakasone's predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, extended the invitation to the Communist Party leader last September when he visited China. At that time, Hu accepted the invitation but did not say when he would go to Japan.

Furui, president of the Parliamentarians League for Japan-China Friendship, will attend Liao's funeral Thursday and memorial service Friday after arriving in Beijing Wednesday. Furui is also scheduled to meet with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang on which occasion he will convey Japan's invitation to Hu to Japan.

Emerging from the meeting with Furui, the prime minister told newsmen he himself wishes to visit China at any opportunity available but that he has not yet come to a decision on a definite date because of busy political schedules.

NEW STUDY CRITICIZES U.S. TRADE REGULATIONS

OW200825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GM 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 20 KYODO -- America's anti-dumping and buy-American laws and other trade regulations are fostering protectionism to the detriment of global trade, a new Japanese study charged Monday.

Nomura Research Institute said in the study that many U.S. and European firms are not envisioning long-term export policies because of their vast domestic markets and other reasons, lagging behind their Japanese rivals.

The study, commissioned by the economic planning agency, also pointed out Japan's trade partners critical of trade surpluses often fail to realize the country's chronic invisible trade deficit. The probe was the latest in a series of studies and surveys on the Japanese market and causes of trade frictions between Japan and other countries.

The new study by the Tokyo-based economic thinktank looked into the trade problems and explored ways to solve them, an EPA spokesman said. Nomura's findings, however, failed to break new ground and reaffirmed the Tokyo Government's contention that the Japanese market is not so closed as other countries have argued.

Rebutting charges Japanese imports of manufactured products are rather low, the government-commissioned study stressed that such imports from newly industrialized countries like South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore have recorded double-digit increases between 1977 and 1981. Japan also limits imports of 27 items, compared to France's 46 items, including 27 on Japanese products, the study report said.

Detailing the trade policies of the United States and West European countries, the study said, "The current U.S. trade regulations are playing a protectionist's role in some respects. For example, anti-dumping law, clauses concerning national security, buy-American law and rulings overriding international customs in favor of the domestic anti-trust law."

On the other hand, recession-cartels in Japan are designed to facilitate better industrial structures rather than to curtail imports as the U.S. and the European Community have charged, the report said. But it referred to growth rates and market shares of Japanese exports of manufactured products and the 1980 data in the study report covered machine tools and motorcycles and 18 other items which captured more than 15 percent of the U.S. market.

The EPA official said the data were not meant to foretell possible causes of trade frictions but admitted Japan's exports of machine tools and motorcycles to the U.S. have soured bilateral trade relations.

The new study is forecasting an increase in direct investment in Japan by foreign concerns which plan to cash in on the country's industrial and technological potentials.

Like an annual white paper on trade to be released Tuesday, the study called for strengthening General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) framework and fighting protectionism. The study also recommended that Japan open its market wider to imports while asking the United States and other trading partners to open theirs. It urged industries to be in close touch with one another and promote industrial cooperation to "nip trade friction in the bud."

TV FIRMS SIGN U.S. SATELLITE PACT, PLAN EUROPEAN LINK

OW180247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 17 KYODO -- Six Japanese television broadcasting companies joined hands Friday in signing a contract that allowed them to secure an exclusive 24-hour telecasting circuit from the U.S. west coast.

The two-year contract with an annual fee of \$853,200 was signed here with Comsat, an American communications satellite company. Joining the deal for the Japanese side were the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) and five commercial TV broadcasting companies -- Tokyo Broadcasting System, (TBS), Nippon Television Network Corp. (NTV), Fuji Television, Television Asahi and TV Tokyo Channel 12.

Previously, the six companies had separate individual contracts with Comsat whenever they wanted to transmit programs from the United States. The new contract, due to go into effect in April next year, will permit the six Japanese companies to use the exclusive communications satellite circuit any time of the day.

Prior to signing the contract, they established a committee on joint use of an international communications satellite in preparation for the coverage of the 1984 summer Olympics scheduled for July and August in Los Angeles.

A committee representative, here to sign the contract, said the latest development was an epoch making event for the Japanese television broadcasting industry because the six companies joined together from the standpoint of "national interest."

The contract fee was said to be about the same amount or slightly lower than the total sum of money the six firms paid previously.

The committee hopes to begin negotiations soon with Americans holding the U.S. domestic television network circuits on the east coast. It also plans to conclude similar agreement allowing the six Japanese television broadcasting companies to transmit programs from Europe via the North Atlantic. At present, transmission of programs from Europe is done via satellites over the Indian Ocean. Other plans include two-way transmissions between Japan and the U.S. and extension of the Pacific communication satellite reception area to Southeast Asia.

AGENCY TO SEEK FULL U.S. FISH CATCH QUOTA

OW171303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- Kiichi Inoue, director of the Fisheries Agency's Ocean Fisheries Department, said Friday that Japan would ask the United States for full allocation of this year's fish catch quota in the 200-nautical mile fishing zone of that country. Unless Washington fixes the catch quota by August, Japanese fishing boat operations will be adversely affected, he said.

Inoue will represent Japan at bilateral talks on whaling scheduled for June 22 and 23 in Washington. He will also discuss other fishery issues with U.S. officials at that time.

Of this year's scheduled catch quota of 1.14 million tons for Japan in the 200-mile fishing zone, Washington allocated 50 percent at the end of last year. But in the second allocation in April this year, it allotted only 15 percent as against the usual 25 percent. Under a Japan-U.S. fishery agreement, Washington previously made it a habit to allocate 50 percent of the annual quota in December, and 25 percent each in April and July of the following year.

The U.S. gave as the reason for reducing the April allotment Japan's objection to a decision by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) last year to ban commercial whaling in three years. The U.S. is a champion of the drive against whale hunting.

Earlier reports said the U.S. was also considering reducing the third allocation scheduled for July.

While attending the whaling talks, Inoue will hold talks with U.S. Administration officials and congressional leaders to seek the full allocation of the fishing quota as well as explain Japan's need to maintain its whaling industry, Fisheries Agency sources said.

MITI AIMS RELIEF MEASURES FOR EIGHT INDUSTRIES

OW201235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 20 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry Monday recommended idling of surplus facilities, corporate mergers and other relief measures to save eight recession-hit industries.

Those eligible for official assistance under the new law for structural reform of specified industries are three petrochemical industries -- ethylene, polyolefin and polyvinyl chloride resin -- and five chemical fertilizer industries -- compound fertilizer, fused phosphate, ammonium, urea and wet-process phosphoric acid, MITI officials said.

These are the first group of industries for which MITI has recommended a relief program under the law. The officials said that similar programs are in the works for several other industries, including aluminum smelting, chemical fibers, electric-furnace steel-making, ferroalloy metals and PVC piping.

This should be done by scrapping or idling 36 percent of the existing production facilities for ethylene, 22 percent for polyolefin and 24 percent for PVC resin, the ministry said. It also urged the country's 14 ethylene producers to try to streamline their operations through subcontracting production among one other. Nineteen polyolefin producers and 17 PVC resin producers were urged to rationalize their production and distributing facilities by forming two separate joint marketing companies.

The MITI program recommended the five chemical fertilizer industries to "dispose of" 13 to 36 percent of their facilities. MITI officials said the ministry has approved a merger of four compound fertilizer makers as part of the relief program. The planned scrapping and idling of facilities will be free from the antimonopoly law provisions, they said.

FIRST DAMAGE REPORTS ON NORTHERN EARTHQUAKE

OW210803 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Tokyo June 21 KYODO -- Another powerful earthquake Tuesday rocked northern Japan which was devastated by a magnitude 7.7 tremor last month. The tremor jolted southern Hokkaido and northern Honshu Islands at around 3:24 p.m. Tuesday. The Meteorological Agency promptly issued a "tsunami" high wave warning in the Japan Sea coastal areas on Honshu and Hokkaido Islands. The quake registered an intensity of 4 on the Japanese scale of 7 each in both Aomori and Esashi, southern Hokkaido.

First reports said some 20 power utility poles collapsed after the quake at the town of Kizukuri, Aomori Prefecture. Waves of up to 40 centimeters hit Fukaura, also Aomori Prefecture, at around 3:50 p.m., the reports said. Authorities ordered residents in four towns and villages of Aomori Prefecture to leave homes to take refuge.

A fishery cooperative in Aomori, the northernmost prefecture in Japan's major island of Honshu, said a tsunami capsized a fishing boat. No injuries were reported, however.

The Meteorological Agency's office in Fukuoka issued a tsunami warning at 3:49 p.m. for western parts of Yamaguchi Prefecture in western Honshu facing the Sea of Japan, and the western section of Kyushu. The Japanese National Railways (JNR) said local train service in Aomori and Akita Prefecture were temporarily suspended to allow JNR personnel to determine if the tremor caused any damage to tracks. Officials, however, said the superexpress Tohoku bullet trains were in normal operation.

The Meteorological Agency said the epicenter of the first quake was in the sea off western parts of Aomori, about 10 kilometers below the surface of waters. That prompted the agency to issue the tsunami warning for extensive areas ranging from the Pacific side of Hokkaido to Niigata along the coast of the Sea of Japan and to Rukuoka Prefecture in Kyushu. The agency said a one-meter high tsunami reached Wakami town in southern Akita Prefecture at 4:18 p.m. Another tsunami of similar height was also reported at 4:28 p.m. at Noshiro port, also Akita Prefecture, which was one of the areas devastated by the May 26 earthquake and high waves. Tsunamis of more than 50 centimeters in height were also reported to various parts of prefectures along the Sea of Japan.

U.S. 'GLOBAL SHIELD-83' EXERCISE DENOUNCED

SK210437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA) -- The participation of Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers and Okinawa-based "K.C. 135" aerial refueling planes in the projected "Global Shield-83" exercise projected by the U.S. airforces proves that Korea is the main target of attack in this nuclear war rehearsal, declares NODONG SINMUN today. The signed commentary of the paper titled "Adventurous Racket of Nuclear Fanatics" says:

The frantic nuclear war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists with mass destruction weapons are a rash act of those obsessed with a barbaric mode of thinking, who would not think twice before spelling whatever scourge to mankind in their campaign for world supremacy. This is an unpardonable criminal act increasing international tension and menacing world peace and security and an open challenge to the world people who aspire after an independent new life.

The U.S. imperialists' preparations for a nuclear war are entering into a grave stage. Blaring that the nuclear strategy is the most effective and important way in the execution of the U.S. global strategy, the Reagan administration massively produces nuclear weapons with staggering military appropriations and deploy them everywhere in the world while incessantly staging nuclear war exercises. They set great store by northeast Asia in executing their nuclear war strategy, making a desperate bid to provoke a nuclear war at any cost there. Here the Korean peninsula is the main target of the nuclear strike.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs are seeking the detonating point of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and intending to carry into practice their nuclear war strategy for world supremacy with it as the blasting fuse.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain of aggression and war and the deadly enemy of the world peace-loving people. Should they persistently resort to the adventures of nuclear war, it would only precipitate their own destruction.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with a commentary captioned "High-Handed Challenge of Nuclear War Fanatics."

U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY BUILDUP PLANS SCORED

SK201618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today lays bare the U.S. imperialists' schemes to ignite another war in Korea and other parts of northeast Asia which are assuming all the more grave dimensions. The signed article titled "Explosive Point of a New War" says:

War servants of the U.S. imperialists have flown to Japan and South Korea one on the heels of the other this year. This is a very ill-boding move.

The U.S. state secretary, the U.S. Army chief of staff, the commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet, the logistic commander of the U.S. airforces and other war-thirsty elements of the United States flew to South Korea around the "Team Spirit-83" war exercises to examine the war preparations on the spot and instigate the puppets to new provocations against us. Recently, U.S. Army Secretary Marsh showed up in South Korea for a war confab.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists summoned to Washington South Korean puppet foreign minister and puppet army brasshats and gave new instructions to them through war confabs. The U.S. imperialists are bent on massive buildup of aggression armed forces in South Korea. The U.S. forces occupying South Korea are being rapidly reinforced. The U.S. imperialists have decided to deploy 100 highly efficient helicopters for attacking operation in South Korea and complete within this year the deployment of two squadrons of "F-16" fighter-bombers there. Military equipment for the use of neutron weapons is being thrown into South Korea. Now more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various kinds are stockpiled there.

The U.S. imperialists are making haste with the modernisation of the puppet army forces. Only recently the U.S. imperialists sold to the South Korean puppets scout helicopters worth 12 million dollars and decided to transfer to the puppets "F-16" fighter-bombers, "M551" and "M88" tanks, etc. worth 900 million dollars. They have worked out an emergency program of aid to the tune of billions of dollars to the South Korean puppets "in an event of contingency."

The U.S. imperialists are staging almost every day war exercises for completing their war preparations against our republic including such large-scale rehearsals as "Team Spirit-83" and "Destroy Communism-83."

They frequently stage joint military exercises with Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" under imaginary conditions of a Korean war. The "Valiant Blitz-83" staged in Okinawa recently is one of the examples.

The U.S. imperialists intend to stage an exercise of U.S. aircraft carrier task force in the east sea of Korea with the participation of the South Korean puppet navy and the Japanese Naval "Self-Defence Force" for the completion of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system. These moves of aggression and war on the part of the U.S. imperialists have created a grave situation in which a war may break out any moment in Korea and other parts of northeast Asia.

CHON CRITICIZED FOR ARREST OF KIM YONG-SAM AIDE

SK190913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, who is struggling against the dictatorship and for democracy issued a statement on June 18 in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's arrest of and scheme to penalize his chief secretary, according to a foreign press report.

In the statement he castigated the fascist clique, saying "the arrest of my chief secretary Kim Tok-yang is an act of political retaliation against me and, at the same time, a clear denial by the dictatorial 'regime' of the whole people's consistent call for democratisation."

Kim Yong-sam said in the statement he was responsible for all charges that resulted in the arrest of the chief secretary because Kim Tok-yang "simply acted on my instruction." "Since it has become apparent that to go to prison appears to be the only way to achieve democratisation, I urge authorities to send me to prison and release Kim Tok-yang", he declared.

INTENSIFIED CAMPUS UNREST IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK190935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today prints a commentary denouncing the intensified campus suppression in South Korea. A few days ago the South Korean puppet Ministry of Education published the so-called "measures for reforms" for restricting festivals, seminars and sports activities during the school term at all universities and colleges to create an "atmosphere of study". And the puppet prime minister and the puppet education minister, describing the struggle of students as acts wrecking "stability and order" and marring an "atmosphere of study", raved that such activities would be strictly controlled.

The author of the commentary notes that this is a new suppressive step and an open threat and broadcasting aimed to prevent the patriotic action of South Korean students. The commentary says:

The puppets put up "creation of an atmosphere of study" as a pretext. But what they actually seek is to intensify the suppression of the campuses, fearful of the action of the justice-minded students.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique took measures some time ago to dissolve the student circles in the campuses and restrict their circle activities and extracurricular lessons for them, under the pretext of "campus purification." Not content with this, the puppets now try to prohibit the students from memorial services for their fellows and seniors who fell in the April 19 and Kwangju popular uprisings and ban their academic seminars and sports activities. This shows that the puppets' repression of students has reached an extremely reckless stage.

The puppets prattled that they would "guide" the student to refrain from action disturbing "social and political stability." This is also a shameless talk. It is not because of lack of "guidance" that the South Korean students courageously rise in the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle. It is an inevitable outcome of the anti-popular and treacherous colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

It is ludicrous nonsense for the fascists engrossed in treacheries in collusion with foreign forces to say that they would "guide" the patriotic students calling for independence and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique thinks that the bayonet will be almighty. But this is a product of uneasiness and fear and the last resort of the fascist rulers. As long as the colonial fascist ruling system exists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains in power in South Korea, the anti-American, anti-fascist struggle of students will be further intensified.

MORE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT TO PRC

Yi Chong-ok Greets Zhao Ziyang

SK190905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) — Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Zhao Ziyang on his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Expressing the belief that the great friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples will grow in scope and develop new success in his work for the modernization of the country.

DFRF Greete Deng Yingchao

SK190903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 19 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sent a message of greetings to Comrade Deng Yingchao on her election as chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The message says:

All nationalities and people in all walks of life of China in firm unity are registering new successes in the efforts to implement the line of socialist modernization set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and achieve the reunification of the country and its development and prosperity.

We rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people of all strata and heartily hail them.

Firmly convinced that the indestructible brotherly friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the Korean and Chinese peoples in the protracted struggle against the common enemy will further consolidate and develop, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your responsible work.

ANDROPOV'S SPEECH AT CPSU MOSCOW PLENUM REPORTED

SK171605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 16 (KCNA) -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held over June 14-15 in Moscow, according to a TASS report.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared the meeting open.

Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a report titled "Topical Questions of the Party's Ideological and Mass Political Work."

Speeches were made on the report at the meeting.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov made a speech at the plenary meeting.

Saying that the plenary meeting is discussing one of the fundamental questions of the party's activity, one of the most important component parts of communist construction, he pointed to the principal tasks of the party in ideological work in the present conditions.

He said: The future of mankind depends in no small measure on the outcome of the ideological struggle. Hence the exceptional importance of the ability to bring to the broadest popular masses in the whole world the truth about socialist society, about its advantages, about its peaceful policy in an understandable and convincing form. It is no less important to skillfully expose the lying, subversive imperialist propaganda.

Referring to the problem of drawing up new programme of the CPSU, he said: In the present conditions the programme of the party should first of all be a programme of the planned and all-round perfection of developed socialism and, consequently of further advance to communism. He dwelt on the tasks to drastically enhance the effectiveness of production, enforce distribution according to work and ensure a close connection between economic and social policies of the CPSU.

Pointing to the tasks of developing the Soviet economy, he stressed: The main road to a qualitative shift in the productive forces is, of course, the transition to intensive development, the merging in reality of the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution.

Touching upon the international problem, he said: The correlation of forces in the world arena has substantially changed.

He continued: An unprecedented sharpening of struggle of the two world social systems has taken place. Meanwhile an attempt to solve the historical dispute between the two systems through a military clash would be disastrous to humankind. The question of the preservation of peace on earth is both today and in the foreseeable future the pivotal problem of the foreign policy of our party.

Saying that the world is witnessing a substantial deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, he continued: In our epoch it is precisely socialism that is the most consistent defender of the healthy elements in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and the entire mankind. The communists are convinced that the future belongs to socialism. We firmly believe that socialism will ultimately prove its advantages precisely in the conditions of world competition with capitalism.

Saying that the threat of nuclear war in the world cannot but give a new appraisal of the basic goal of the activity of the entire communist movement, he continued: The communists have always been the fighters against oppression and exploitation of man by man. Nowadays they also struggle for the preservation of human civilisation for man's right to life.

He stressed that the Soviet Union will not allow the scheme of imperialism to wreck the military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism.

Decisions were adopted on the problems discussed at the plenary meeting. The plenary meeting also discussed the organizational problem.

GROMYKO CITED ON SUPPORT FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

SK180344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister, delivered a report on the international situation and the Soviet foreign policy at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on June 16, according to a TASS report.

Touching upon the Korean question, he said: "We express solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country."

CHONGJIN CITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

SK181546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Chang-cho, secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 18 by plane for a visit to Khabarovsk Krai of the Soviet Union.

TEXT UGANDAN INFORMATION MINISTER ANYOTI ENDS VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK171614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Friday the government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by David Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting of Uganda.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so were on hand. Also present there was George Paliel Ufoyuru, Ugandan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift of Ugandan President His Excellency A. Milton Obote and a gift of the delegation.

Broadcast Cooperation Pact Signed

24 SK181535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Ministry of Information and Radio Broadcasting of the Republic of Uganda was signed in Pyongyang on June 18. It was signed by Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so and David Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting of Uganda.

News Service Exchange Signed

36 SK181542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- An agreement on exchange and cooperation in news service between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the UGANDA NEWS AGENCY was signed in Pyongyang on June 18. It was signed by Deputy General Director of the KCNA Yi Nam-kyu and Minister of Information and Radio Broadcasting of Uganda David Anyoti.

Anyoti Departs

42 SK181527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by David Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting of Uganda, left here for home on June 18. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Minister of Communications Kim Yong-chae, deputy general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Yi Nam-kyu and Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Kang Tok-so. While staying in Korea, the guests visited Mangyongdae and toured various places.

Thank-You Message**SK200006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 19 Jun 83**

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter of thanks sent by head of the government information and radio broadcasting delegation of the Republic of Uganda Dr. David Anyoti, minister of information and radio broadcasting of Uganda, upon leaving our country on June 18. The letter says:

Your Excellency, this most humble note is to record my personal appreciation and heart-most thanks and gratitude and that of my delegation for the most fatherly way Your Excellency granted us audience at a most busy time. We wish also to thank Your Excellency for the manner we were most warmly looked after during our visit to the DPRK.

While in the DPRK we were most fortunate to see the chuche idea in practice. We have been most inspired by the successes of the Korean people achieved under your wise and fatherly guidance and the dear leader's energetic direction. Indeed the DPRK is today the trail blazer for all those who struggle against foreign domination, those who struggle for independence, national sovereignty, progress and build solidarity amongst all forward looking forces of the world.

As we leave Your Excellency's great country and people our most ardent prayer is that Korea score more and greater successes and that all fraternal people of the world work selflessly so that the efforts for national reunification of Korea be achieved in the near future.

We wish Your Excellency the great leader and the dear leader long life and the Korean people greater prosperity and successes in their ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. With the highest esteem.

NODONG SINMUN DISCUSSES REVOLUTIONARY OPTIMISM**SK191145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2221 GMT 18 Jun 83****[NODONG SINMUN 19 June essay: "Revolutionary Optimism"]**

[Text] Korea is a country that does not know defeat. Overflowing with optimism, it is advancing toward the future. So said a visiting foreign friend in his travelogue on Korea, praising our fruitful situation and the indomitable spirit prevailing in the history of our revolution.

Victory and optimism are brilliant symbols of our revolution advancing towards the bright future of communism under the wise leadership of the great leader and our glorious party, and is the proud spirit of Korea. The Korean revolution is a most hopeful one because it has victoriously followed its course under the banner of the immortal chuche idea and because it has won a most brilliant victory, overcoming increasing difficulties.

What has helped us indomitably traverse the distant and grim road of the revolution to the end and win victories at every step, overcoming all difficulties and trials? What has turned the difficult and grim Korean revolution into one overflowing with songs, poems, joy, and optimism? It is the strength of a great creed -- the strength of revolutionary optimism -- that has helped us courageously overcome all difficulties and trials of believing in the justness of our cause, in victory, and in the future.

Because of our revolutionary optimism -- the hopeful spirit of absolutely believing in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party, in the justness of our cause, in the natural course of victory, and in a bright future and spirit of overcoming difficulties -- our people have developed into the most optimistic people in the world and into revolutionary optimists, and the Korean revolution has developed into a victorious one that does not know defeat.

1. In the history of the people's protracted struggle to achieve sovereignty -- in the history of the grim class struggle -- there have been many struggles with various outcomes. These struggles include successful causes -- those victorious struggles which have achieved their goals by overcoming increasing difficulties and trials -- while there have been unsuccessful struggles -- those causes which have been suspended halfway because of their failure in overcoming difficulties.

All victories in struggles both against the enemy and against nature are attained by those who are optimistic about their future under any adverse circumstances. All defeats are suffered by those who are pessimistic about their future, who lose hope and confidence in the face of difficulties.

The Korean revolution is a victorious revolutionary struggle. Of all victorious causes, the *chuche* revolutionary cause is the highest and the most brilliant tower of success. Today, when the flame of down-with-imperialism -- a flame which was lit on a windy, desolate plain -- has spread all around, uncontrollably developing into fierce flames in the era of independence, and when, having embarked on a difficult, untrodden road, the Korean revolution has built a brilliant tower of *chuche*, overcoming all difficulties, we, standing on the summit of victory, are excitedly examining the secret of our victory, in which we overcame mounting difficulties and trials.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the former revolutionary battleground Samjiyon in the summer of a certain year nearly half a century after the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, making a breakthrough in the grim anti-Japanese struggle, had raised the revolutionary sound of gunfire in Musan district.

Having embarked on the road of advance toward the fatherland after completing an arduous march, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, fatigued from their march, stopped on the banks of the beautiful lake at Samjiyon to rest, holding in high esteem General Kim Il-song -- the young commander of the anti-Japanese struggle. Thus reposing, they dreamed of the future of the liberated fatherland.

Today, we see Samjiyon has turned into a glorious, historic relic of the struggle and into a fairyland paradise as a result of the events and aspirations of that day being brought back to life.

Excitedly looking at engraved images, which seemed to show our posterity that great happiness could not be achieved without struggle and without overcoming difficulties, and at the beautiful, picturesque workers' recreation halls seen through verduous foliage, the respected and beloved leader reached the banks of the lake. Engraved there were nostalgic images of women guerrillas on the virginal, translucent waters of Samjiyon Lake, invoking the spirit of these guerrillas who had enjoyed the atmosphere of the fatherland to their hearts' content. These images were reminiscent of the joyful laughter of the women guerrillas and the rippling sounds of the lake of the past when, while letting the fatherland's clean water for which they longed even in dreams, wash their ankles, while combing back ebony-like hair, while washing their sun-burnt faces, and while letting the breeze play with their locks, the women guerrillas were excited with ardent love for the fatherland. On the steep ranges of Mt. Paektu and on the wild plain, the anti-Japanese women guerrillas willingly sacrificed their youth and beauty. Picturing before their eyes the future of the fatherland, they displayed an indomitable spirit in the struggle.

The great leader did not avert his eyes from these unforgettable images. Politely advancing a step forward, a functionary spoke to the great leader: Great leader, at this place in May 1939 when you were advancing toward the fatherland, leading the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, you told us to build a recreation center for the people at this scenic place after achieving victory in the revolution. We have implemented your instructions.

Listening to this remark, which echoed like a beautiful song of the revolution, the struggle, and victory, the respected and beloved leader wore an expression of deep excitement on his face as if he were recalling the distant and arduous efforts to achieve his great ideal. The great leader excitedly and enthusiastically said: If we do not lose hope, we can achieve anything. The problem is not to lose our confidence.

This remark, solemnly elucidating the iron rule of victory in the revolution, significantly told us that the feeling of hope and confidence has been a powerful revolutionary prime mover, indomitably and steadily leading the Korean revolution -- a lonely ship on a raging sea, which earlier had set sail on the sea route of independence -- to the shore of hope today.

Hope is important both for people's daily lives and for the revolutionary struggle. To lead a meaningful life, man needs hope. To accomplish their goal, overcoming all difficulties, revolutionaries should have hope and confidence. We can explain the rise and fall of nations and the success and failure of revolutions by learning whether they have hope or not, and whether they are optimistic or pessimistic about their future. Those peoples who do not lose hope in a deep abyss will survive. These peoples who lost hope can never survive. This truth can be applied to the revolutionary struggle.

As shown by history, the victory of a just cause is natural. No victory, however, can be won without an arduous struggle. This struggle will be accompanied by difficult trials and grim, adverse circumstances. No matter how grim and despairing the difficulties and trials in this struggle may be, however, there will be the road of victory and a breakthrough in overcoming these difficulties and trials if it is a just cause and if one does not lose hope.

The Korean revolution, which has pioneered a unique course under the banner of *chuche*, has been forced to suffer numerous trials beyond imagination, because it has been a road previously untrodden and because it has been carried out with a small number of forces against vast enemies.

When we recall the past, we remember many crises and crossroads at which we were not certain whether we would continue our Korean revolution or die on its long and arduous road. There were even crises from which it seemed we would never escape. However, we knew one straight road which would lead us to victory in the course of our long and arduous revolution, and we always found breakthroughs whenever we faced trials and barriers. It was the road of victory which we confidently opened in the snow-covered forest of Nanhotu, it was the road of arduous march we advanced along by crushing some 200,000 enemy troops, and it was the victorious roads which we traversed to the end without losing our hope even at the crossroads of trials.

The question depends on our belief in the final victory amid various difficulties and trials and on whether we take an optimistic or a pessimistic view of our future. Those who take a pessimistic view of their future when they face difficulties and trials, losing hope and confidence, can see only the obstacles. Those who confidently take an optimistic view of their future when they face any difficulty are able to overcome obstacles. Those who are pessimistic of their future, losing their hope and confidence, are weak even if their outlook is shared by others, but those who firmly believe in victory when they face any difficulty and take an optimistic view of their future always have high morale and are discreet and mighty, even if only a few share their optimism. He who takes an optimistic view will win victory, and he who takes a pessimistic view will suffer defeat. This is a very true and precious lesson of life and struggle which the Korean communists and our people have gained while carrying out the Korean revolution, during which the most brilliant *chuche* cause was achieved.

2. Hope and optimism are an important secret to success and victory. What, then, is the genuine source of such hope and optimism? What is the absolute source of optimism in the future that makes us always take such a view?

When we want to lead our destiny and our revolutionary cause to ultimate victory and success, there should be a genuine source of such hope and optimism and it should be an absolute source which can be retained in any trial. Hope and optimism without such a source could not last long and would fade away even if they existed.

History knows instances of peoples who once prospered, full of hope, but perished in an unexpected disaster, losing their hope. History also knows instances of revolution which were once carried out along the brilliant and victorious road amid an optimistic view of its future but collapsed in an unexpected adversity amid pessimism. All this shows that such peoples and revolutions did not have an absolute source that kept them from losing hope and giving them an optimistic view of their future under any circumstance.

Our people and our revolution have such a great, absolute source. With the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation which we uphold for the first time in our several thousand years of history, our people are even-victorious, our cause is just, and our future is bright. This is the very great and absolute source which gives endless hope and victorious optimism to our people.

Our people have traversed along the victorious road by overcoming all difficulties and trials, following the great leader and the glorious party. Our optimistic and mighty people have a unique ideological sentiment.

Whenever our people faced any difficulty or unexpected trial, they said: The great leader is with us. Why should we worry? We can overcome anything when we trust the leader.

Our people also said that all that our party decides will be successfully carried out even if the entire world thinks it is impossible.

As long as the great leader is with us, no matter how arduous our struggle or how grave the situation may be, our people will regard all difficulties as joy. As long as we look up to the party, we will believe in victory and will be courageous, no matter how high and great our targets and our tasks may be. This is the special feeling of our people, reflecting the great source of our hope and optimism which cannot be crushed or eliminated by anything.

Foreigners who visited our country during the Fatherland Liberation War marveled at the unique nature of our revolutionaries and our people. They said that the Korean people, rather than showing any sign of disappointment, were very vigorous and lively even during the grave period of a temporary reversal in the war and a crisis in the nation's destiny. They pointed out that the Korean revolutionaries and people were a special people who demonstrate higher moral and become stronger when the situation becomes more grave. In fact, the war against the U.S. imperialists was an arduous confrontation for us. However, our people were fearless, in that war.

The U.S. imperialists called themselves the strongest people in the world, having known no defeat in their more than 110 aggressive wars. Our people however, denying the legend of the might of the U.S. imperialists for the first time in the world, confidently repelled the enemies, flying high the young flag of the republic.

With unprecedentedly fierce war flames, our land was reduced to a sea of fire. However, the fully optimistic voices of the 10 party members of Nakwon and the lively, romantic sound of the organ in (Changsan) vigorously resounded in the land, and a brilliant blueprint of postwar rehabilitation work was brought forward, showing confidence in a future victory.

Where does this uncommon optimism of our people come from? On 25 June 1950, the U.S. imperialists abruptly attacked our peaceful fatherland without declaring war. A functionary who attended the emergency Cabinet meeting on the morning of that day emotionally recalled that our people were, from the very beginning, optimistic about a victory in the war, while the world worried about it. He said: On the morning of the first day when the war broke out, we attended an emergency Cabinet meeting. As soon as we met the great leader in the conference room, we were able to be optimistic about a victory in the war. Anticipating the grave nature of the forthcoming trial, we were overwhelmed with tension and fretfulness. However, we heard cheerful laughter and the clear voice of the respected leader from the gallery. The great leader said: How foolish the rascals are! The U.S. rascals underestimated the Korean people!

We heard the first remark of the great leader in the face of the grave situation in which we were confronted by the U.S. imperialists, who were boastful of their might. The great leader said: The U.S. rascals despise the Korean people. We should teach a good lesson to these rascals who have recklessly provoked the Korean people.

As is well said in the proverb, we should rule jackals with clubs. When we looked upon the lofty features of the respected leader, who was overflowing with the firm spirit and determination to give a good lesson on the Korean people to the U.S. imperialists, who had recklessly provoked us, we were already confident that the victory in this war was ours.

A firm belief that, thanks to the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we would surely win victory was the great source of the revolutionary optimism with which our people courageously confronted the enemy, keeping up morale and without wavering at all in the face of formidable enemies.

Revolutionary optimism comes from one's firm belief in the justness of his cause, in the victory of that cause, and in a bright future. The revolutionary optimism developed by the Korean communists and our people in firmly believing in victory, in the future, and in the justness of their cause is the result of their firm belief in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party.

The firm belief of our people in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader is absolute faith that, no matter what others may say, they find whatever the leader calls right to be just: that, no matter how difficult their work may be, they envisage victory in this work if the leader says that they can achieve it, and they see a bright future on the road indicated by the leader. The absolute belief in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song represents the firm and unique nature of revolutionary optimism. This optimism is the reservoir of endless -- which does not waiver or give way in the face of changes in the world situation or in the face of any unexpected difficulties and trials but radiates everywhere and at any time. It is the source of an optimistic view with which, no matter on what remote, forlorn island they may be placed, and no matter what guillotine they may face, revolutionaries optimistically, indomitably, and immortally struggle, without knowing pessimism; one with which the people entertain hope and revive in any despair and abyss, and with which the revolution optimistically advances toward victory under any adverse circumstances.

Because of this optimistic view, endless hope and optimism has overflowed in Korea where there was no hope or optimism; our people, wandering in pessimism and despair, have become rare revolutionary optimists; and the Korean revolution, which might have been degraded into a most tragic one, has developed into a most optimistic and most successful one, overflowing with great optimism.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, during which every step was stained with blood and when numerous death lines had to be crossed, did the shadow of despair appear over the ranks of the anti-Japanese guerrillas even for a moment? Was there a trace of pessimism?

The dances and revolutionary songs of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, written amid hardship and suffering beyond imagination were the most powerful, merry and romantic ones in the world.

The struggle to recover from the ashes during the postwar period was a difficult trial to overcome. The U.S. imperialists raved that Korea would be unable to recover in 100 years. Rabble criticized the line which we had chosen. Thanks to the greatness and solely just line of the respected and beloved leader, and because our people firmly believed that they would be ultimately provided with a rewarding, new life, they revived like a phoenix from the ashes, where defeatists would have stumbled and cried, joined the magnificent, vigorous advance movement of Chollima.

People have always valued hope. Through a protracted, arduous struggle to build a new life and to pioneer their own destiny, they have strived not to lose hope. Basically, hope is man's long-cherished desire for independence and for happiness through the achievement of independence.

By inventing the immortal *chuche* idea indicating the way for the first time in the history of mankind to achieve the sovereignty of the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, illuminating all around with the resplendent rays of this idea, took the lead in our revolution.

Because our people have held the great leader in high esteem, they have come to have an absolute source of hope and optimism. Because of hope and optimism, they have finally reached today's summit of victory, overcoming many difficult trials and recovering 10 times from seas of blood and fire.

3. The revolution begins and ends with struggle. The way of the revolution is to advance hopefully and optimistically toward final victory. The young Korean communists launched the Korean revolution in the forest of Mt. Paektu, shouting for the lives of their fellow countrymen and for human dignity in a world of oppression and humiliation.

In a new, high stage of achieving the cause of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea, our revolution is continuing a magnificent advance movement. Having brilliantly accomplished the arduous but sacred cause of pioneering, and having victoriously carried out an advance movement, our revolution is about to launch the glorious but difficult cause of completion.

The cause which was pioneered by the first generation of the revolution under the leadership of the leader will continue and be completed by the struggle of the next generation under his leadership. [as heard] Accordingly, not only for a simple target but also for the struggle of the present and the future, we should review the history of our revolution and draw previous truths and lessons from it to achieve new victory.

For future victory, we must not only master the important secrets of victory and success from our revolution -- such as hope and optimism -- but must not forget that this victory and success is accompanied by arduous struggle and heartrendering sacrifices.

The history of our revolution is a victorious one. Instead of reciting the word "ever-victorious," -- which has been desired by all struggle ranks in history -- as a mere slogan, it has been materialized throughout our revolution, thus adding a proud chapter to our history. Our proud and glorious victories in building immortal monuments in the course of our revolution, in achieving today's happiness, and in building a blossoming socialist paradise have been neither the result of any spontaneous course nor of luck. Our victories have been accompanied by a matchlessly arduous and heroic struggle of the century and by costly sacrifices. For the glorious and brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle -- for a legendary, victorious, and heroic epic -- bloody struggles had to be waged, staining the ridges of Mt. Changbaek and every nook of the Yalu River. To achieve victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, we had to wage numerous fierce, tragic do-or-die battles in the air, on land and at sea. To build a blossoming paradise of socialism as we have today, we, rising from the ashes in the postwar period, had to endure hunger, to tighten our belts, and to sweat on many occasions.

All of today's happiness and the prosperous socialist fatherland have blossomed because of the noble spirit of sacrifice displayed in willingly withstanding various hardships and suffering in the revolution, in blocking the fiery gun muzzles of the enemy with breasts burning with youthful blood, in the victorious advance movement toward victory while whole ranks heroically and tragically fell.

Victory is never achieved automatically. This requires arduous struggle and is sometimes accompanied by sacrifices. This is a truth and rule which did not change in the past and will not change today or tomorrow. Determined to win victories, following the party forever, we are ready to bear in mind this truth of struggle and to win these victories only through arduous struggle.

All people, including revolutionaries, talk about hope and optimism, and they always respect them, because struggle and revolution are not always accompanied by favorable circumstances but by adverse circumstances and because hope and optimism are the source of strength in overcoming difficulties and trials.

Reviewing the history of our revolution, we now talk about hope and optimism to achieve unfailing victories by overcoming any difficulties and trials and to further strengthen our will and confidence to achieve final victory in our struggle and revolution.

In this land, where the wings of a new leap are fluttering with the noble idea of imbuing society with the chuche idea, feelings of great hope and optimism are overflowing as never before in our long history. Everything is throbbing in this land with a lively, youthful passion. Everything is singing romance. The appearance of Pyongyang, where there are signs of the creation of new things at every moment and where towering buildings emerge one after another, foretells its future, which will become more magnificent and beautiful.

From the work of remodeling nature -- the project of expanding the territory of the fatherland by reclaiming tideland -- will be built the paradise of communism. Our economy, which has daily been made chuche oriented, modern and scientific, is signaling the future of a prosperous fatherland which will magnificently emerge as a powerful, leading economic country in the world.

The romance of today's Korea -- the Korea of the 1980's aggressively advancing in tune with the beating of a revolutionary drum to achieve a matchlessly held goal -- represents the trait and invincible might of our revolution storming toward a bright future.

The feeling of hope, which took root in the heart of our people half a century ago when they held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and as a legendary hero, is vigorously fluttering, reflecting new, great hope on the road of a magnificent, solemn advance movement to imbue society with the chuche idea.

An old warrior who, seeing the young general, the great leader, at Yoyongu for the first time on an unforgettable spring day some 50 years ago has filled with hope and confidently carried out the revolution and following the leader, says: Considering that the great leader is still healthy, that he is taking the lead of our people, and that our glorious party center, following the leader's lofty intent, is firmly leading our revolutionary ranks, I feel that my heart is throbbing the same as 50 years ago, and I cannot help becoming excited and convinced that we can achieve the fatherland's reunification and readily accomplish the cause of socialism and communism.

How joyfully and excitedly does this remark reflect the matchless happiness and pride of the Korean communists and our people living with hope and optimism forever! This is not all. How powerfully beat the hearts of Nampo lockgate construction workers, engaged in the project of building the largest lockgate in the world by burying the sea off the west coast, with the lofty feeling of romance, demonstrating the spirit of today's fruitful situation! Designating the location of the Nampo lockgate, the great leader set the days for ground breaking and completion. This shows that the project will achieve victory.

The glorious party center is firmly trusting and leading us. What do we fear? What is there which we cannot achieve?

In their valiant spirit and optimistic words as they advance with high morale, committing themselves to accomplish within several years this great nature-reforming project which no one had ever dared undertake before and which others said was impossible to complete even in decades, we find the endless joy and passion of our people, having their roots in the everlasting source and living in great hope and optimism and with their vigorous fighting spirit and great might, determined to carry out to the end the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. In them we also find our people's invincible revolutionary spirit and noble revolutionary optimism determined to pay any sacrifice and to counter any hardships and trials for the ever-victorious battle, for the party and the leader, not only in the days of glory but also in the days of trial.

In the revolutionary men and in the revolutionary people there must be a just cause, the triumphant cause and the bright future in which they can shed their blood, give up their lives and their careers without hesitation. In the firm conviction that in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party lie the most just cause of our era -- all the victories and the brilliant future of communism -- we do not lose hope in any difficulties or trials and are able to view the future optimistically and be ever-victorious. This is the firm faith firmly established in the hearts of Korean communists and our people in the long and arduous practice of revolutionary struggle and in today's living experience.

Half a century ago, Korean communists and our people set off on the stern road of revolution, believing only in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. At that time there was no promise when the revolution would be a success nor where there many in our ranks. They had only the respected and beloved leader in whom and whose greatness they believed. It was because of such belief and hope that we have succeeded in triumphantly following to the end the revolutionary road full of trials.

On the road ahead lies the future as clear and promising as the blue sky. Present for us is the great leader and the glorious party. Our ideal and objective -- the program of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea -- is an objective assured of victory. Our ranks are being strengthened hundredfold and our morale and courage become higher and higher. Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is at the head of our revolution and since our glorious party is leading us, what can we not accomplish and what fort can we not occupy?

Indeed there were many trials and hardships, but our people have overcome them in firm conviction and revolutionary optimism and will follow the party on the eternal and ever-victorious road, whatever mighty obstacles may block the way, with hope for the new task, in overflowing optimism.

NODONG SINMUN ON TRANSITIONAL NATURE OF SOCIALISM

SK201131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a profound theoretical exposition of the communist and transitional character of the socialist society in his treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea." In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today carries an article, which says:

The question of the communist and transitional character of the socialist society is one of the important theoretical questions newly formulated and systematized in the treatise.

The treatise newly expounds the two aspects of the character of the socialist society, their correlation, the essence of the course of socialist construction defined by it, the principled demand in working out policies for socialist construction and all other problems.

The theory on the communist and transitional character of the socialist society is an outstanding theory making a great contribution to the development of the communist revolutionary theory of the working class and a valuable ideological and theoretical wealth which should be firmly relied on in accomplishing the cause of communism.

The treatise raises the question of the character of the socialist society as an important question of principle related to the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the general line in the building of socialism and communism, and gives a new formulation of its two aspects.

It gives an allround and comprehensive exposition of the main contents of the transitional character of the socialist society.

The transitional character of the socialist society can be found in the class distinctions, distinctions in ownership, their basis, distinctions in labour and material and cultural life and the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness, the source of those distinctions and left-overs of the old society.

The treatise clarifies the transitional character of the socialist society first of all in social relationship by presenting it in clear contrast to the exploiter class society. The class distinctions, the distinctions in ownership, their basis, the distinctions in labour and living standards are features showing the transitional character of the socialist society in social relationship. The differences in the living standards of the members of society are based on the distinction in ownership and labour but carry an independent significance in characterising the transitional nature in realizing chajusong (independence).

The treatise clarifies that the essential features of the socialist society find expression in its communist character.

The exposition of this question opened a way for correctly determining what course the socialist construction should take and what should be the way of giving full play to the superiority of the socialist society and promoting socialist construction. On the basis of a profound analysis of the character of the socialist society, the treatise clearly indicates the essence of the course of socialist construction and the principles to be maintained consistently in this course.

Noting that the course of building and completing the socialist society is a course of strengthening the communist character of the socialist society and overcoming its transitional character, the article says: From this characteristics of the course of building socialism and communism it arises as a question of principle to enforce a policy suitable to the communist and transitional character of socialist society, taking into consideration both of these aspects.

If the party and the state are to step up the onward movement of the society by stimulating the production zeal and work enthusiasm of the popular masses, they should strengthen political and moral incentive and, at the same time, properly combine material incentive with it. The theory on the character of the socialist society clarified in the treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" will throw more radiant rays as the days pass by for its unique and profound content and great significance.

ATTAINMENT OF CHEMICAL, TEXTILE GOALS CALLED FOR

SK200431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 20 runs an editorial headlined "Let Us Attain the Targets of Chemicals and 1,500 Million Metres of Textiles Without Fail in Response to the Militant Call of the Party" in connection with the successful holding of the 7th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The editorial says:

To attain the goals of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles is [one of the] most important historical tasks put forward by the plenary meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting taught that the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles should be beaten through a general mobilisation of the whole party, whole country and the entire people and a decisive turn be effected in the solution of the clothing problem for the people. His teachings are a programmatic guideline which should be strictly adhered to by our party and people and an inspiring banner calling the party members and working people to a new struggle and feats.

The main purpose of the plenary meeting was to fully solve the clothing problem of the people in a short time and provide them with a more affluent and cultured life by beating the goals of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles before schedule.

When the clothing problem is fully solved along with the food problem in accordance with the policy indicated by our party, the attraction and superiority of our socialist system will be given fuller scope and the honor of chuche Korea be displayed further still with all the age-old desires of the people brought to reality in our country.

The policy of hitting the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles set by the plenary meeting ahead of time is a just one reflecting the present state of the economic development of our country and the growing demands of the people in their living.

The thorough implementation of the policy of the plenary meeting carries very great significance in accelerating the overall socialist construction and raising the living standards of our people. Its significance lies, first of all, in completely solving the clothing problem of the people and ensuring them an independent and creative life to a greater degree.

When the 1,500 million metre goal of textiles is attained, our country will reach the world's advanced level in the per capita share of textiles and the people's living standards will rise to a very high mark in food, clothing and housing.

The implementation of the policy of the plenary meeting will also increase still further the chuche character and the potential of our industry. The struggle for implementing the decisions of the plenary meeting is an honorable struggle for preserving and adding shine to the exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in founding the chuche-based vinalon industry in the early period and a worthy struggle for powerfully demonstrating once again the validity of our party's policy of solving the clothing problem of the people in our own way in reliance upon the rich home raw material resources and the great potential of the chuche-based industry.

Declaring that we are in possession of actual conditions and firm guarantee for attaining the targets of chemicals and 1,500 million metres of textiles by our own efforts in a short time, the editorial says: We should solve the fibre problem by firmly building chuche-based chemical fibre production bases and construct many new modern big textile mills and at the same time extensively build medium and small scale textile and knitwear mills all over the country through a massive movement.

FIRST HALF-YEAR PRODUCTION PLANS FULFILLED

SK181516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 18 (KCNA) -- The first half-year national economy plans are being fulfilled at many factories and enterprises of Korea.

The Samhae, Holdong, Pyongsan and many other mines have finished their first six-month plans. The November 8 mine carried out the first half-year plan at 108 percent in the tunnelling and 165 percent in pit construction and fulfilled the first half-year non-ferrous ore production assignments one month ahead of schedule by raising the comprehensive mechanisation level of pit work.

The machine industry administration of the North Hwanghae provincial committee for economic guidance honored the first half-year plan 20 days ahead of the set time. During the period for the fulfilment of the plan the Sariwon machine plant and the Madong automation apparatus factory have more than doubled the tempo of the production of the ordered equipment for various domains of the national economy as against the same period of last year.

The first six-month plans were finished at many light industry factories, including the Kaesong textile mill and the Pakchon silk mill, as of May 30.

The fishery stations in different parts of the country attained the first half-year targets ahead of time by actively introducing scientific fishing methods. Notably, the Kangwon provincial fishery administration overfulfilled the first half-year seafood production plan by 15.6 percent as of the end of May.

The workers of the Yupyong forestry station honoured the first half-year plan on all indices as of June 10 by raising the operation rate of the forestry equipment.

The first half-year plans were carried out ahead of schedule at 91 factories and enterprises in Pyongyang including the Pyongyang steel plant and the Pyongyang children's clothing factory and over 30 local industrial factories in South Hwanghae Province.

The number of the first half-year target hitters is increasing day by day.

BRIEFS

LARGE STERN TRAWLERS -- Pyongyang June 14 -- The large stern trawler Unpasan belonging to the Sinpo fishing complex caught more than 206,000 tons of fish over the last ten years. It is a 3,750-ton boat, the second one of its kind to have been built in our country after the Yongaksan. The Unpasan, which began full-scale fishing in 1973, hauled 10,000 tons of fish in the first year. Then its catch rose to 20,000 tons and 25,000 tons. Last year it jumped to 29,000 tons. An energetic work for replacing the fishing boats with large-size and modern ones took place in Korea since the 19th Plenary Meeting of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1969. Many large-size stern trawlers were built in the 1970's. These modernly equipped boats are recording big successes in the deep-sea fishing grounds. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Jun 83 SK]

POLICE ON ALERT FOLLOWING INFILTRATION ATTEMPT

SK201133 Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Police headquarters Monday put its forces on alert against possible North Korean provocations in connection with the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war.

With the anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities five days away, the police were ordered to bolster the vigilance of coastal areas and key facilities around the country between June 23 and June 27 in particular and to maintain a stepped-up civil defense posture against any North Korean move.

Three armed North Korean guerrillas were shot to death Sunday morning by a South Korean army patrol during their abortive attempt to infiltrate the Western frontline area about 40 km northwest of Seoul.

ALERTNESS TO ATTACK BY NORTH STRESSED ANEW

SK210124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Intensified Infiltration"]

[Text] Repeated predictions made by our defense officials have been sadly fulfilled by the infiltration attempt by North Korea intercepted Sunday by our ever-alert army. The three armed communist agents killed by our guards while crossing the Imjin River sent out a warning signal for the nation to get better prepared for increased provocation and sabotage by the North Korean war machine.

President Chon Tu-hwan and Defense Minister Yun Song-min spoke on sufficient grounds when they said earlier that North Korea was certain to step up a campaign of infiltration as vegetation grows thick with summer months. The same view was expressed also by a few North Koreans who recently defected to freedom here.

North Korea watchers both at home and abroad joined to voice a reasonable concern that Pyongyang will go all out to create a situation of tension and disquiet for the sake of stymying the forthcoming Inter-parliamentary Union conference and a series of other major international gatherings scheduled to take place in Seoul later this year. In the early hours of Sunday, three North Korean agents were spotted while approaching a bridge along the Military Demarcation Line near Munsan and shot dead instantly. They were crossing the western border underwater. That part of the western front, together with many nearby islets in the estuary of the Han River and off the west coast has been recognized as highly vulnerable.

There were similar instances of infiltration attempts across a river or via sea by using aqualung or other submarine equipment. This couples with intensifying overland infiltration by taking advantage of the lush green foliage in the more mountainous central and eastern sections of the border to pose a serious threat to the security of this republic.

One notable thing about the latest abortive infiltration was that the group carried three military uniforms of our army and civilian clothes for disguise. A report in February had it that North Korea purchased a large quantity of South Korean and American army uniforms and accessories in Japan and tried to smuggle them into North Korea.

The confirmed arming and training of large commando forces as well as the lately discovered tactic of dispatching them in either civilian clothes or friendly uniforms are clearly aimed at multiple operations of assassinating our government leaders and destroying major facilities in the South.

For the moment an all-out invasion does not seem likely. However, the danger of indirect aggression and limited military provocations employing guerrillas, fifth columns and saboteurs is very imminent. Mounting economic plight and political instability over the dynastic succession to the monolithic leadership of Kim Il-song are driving the Pyongyang hierarchy to desperation.

We must be well prepared to meet any challenge from North Korea to keep our rising international stature and economic growth from being undermined by the communist provocation and sabotage.

ARMY DEFECTOR DISCUSSES SITUATION IN NORTH

SK210214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) — In North Korea, education at all levels is geared to war preparations and the popular idolatry of Kim-Il-song and his son and heir apparent Chong-il, a former North Korean Army officer said.

In an appearance Monday in a KBS-TV special series in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, Sin Chung-chol, a former North Korean Army captain, said only the children of the party cadre members loyal to the leadership are eligible for higher education in North Korea. Sin defected to South Korea May 7 by crossing on foot the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas.

He said North Korea is bent on war preparations by fortifying a number of locations and is reinforcing both conventional and special warfare training. North Korea has mapped out a plan envisioning a war to defeat South Korea in only five to seven days, Sin added. Sin said he was impressed with the standards of living of South Korean farmers, and said ordinary North Korean citizens live on boiled corn and pickled radish.

Sin said consumer products are of low quality and in short supply in North Korea. Hence, they are expensive and theft is widespread at market places, he added. He said television sets and electronic goods are available only to the party cadre members and jewelry shops do not exist in North Korea.

Sin said his first-hand observations here have made him realize the falsehood of what he had heard about South Korea while in the North.

NEW N. KOREAN SPY CHIEF REPORTEDLY IN JAPAN

SK180042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) — A new North Korean espionage chief, known only by his rank, a colonel, sneaked into Japan early this month for the prime purpose of blocking Seoul from hosting a Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting, the TONGIL ILBO reported Friday. The Pyongyang agent, according to the report, was accompanied by several low-echelon agents.

The daily said that the North Korean spies were expected to be "supervising Pyongyang's subversive acts against South Korea" which will likely peak in August.

The colonel, the report said, is believed to be sending teams of North Korean agents into South Korea between now and August to destabilize Korean society and to keep Seoul from sponsoring the IPU meeting. According to the report, the colonel's immediate predecessor, also a colonel, was forced to return to North Korea last May in connection with his "ineffective" espionage activities against South Korea.

The IPU meeting is scheduled for early October. Earlier, the Pyongyang regime tried hard to have the world parliamentary body change the venue to another country.

SUPREME COURT RULES ON MILITARY SECRETS

SK171339 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 83 p 11

[Text] The criminal department of the Supreme Court ruled on 17 June that "military secrets in the criminal law code means not only military secrets themselves, but also includes all secrets pertaining to politics, the economy, and society which, when divulged to an enemy country, would be harmful to the military." Thus, the Supreme Court in an open court trial, upheld the lower court's sentence of 8 years in jail and as many years of civil rights suspension handed down to Kim Yang-su, the former head of trade section of the Pom-A Maritime Transport Co. Kim, 47, who had been held without bail on suspicion of having revealed the South Korean domestic situation to Chongnyon in Japan, was being tried on charges of violating the state security law and criminal law -- the criminal charge being revealing military secrets.

Kim had been arrested and indicted in April 1982 when he returned home with secret instructions after conveying a fabricated account of the domestic situation, including the Kwangju incident, to his uncle, Kim Ho-kyong, 81, who is a cadre of the Osaka, Japan, branch of the Chongnyon chamber of commerce, and to a certain Kim, who is a Japan-based North Korean agent, and others during his tour of Osaka in October 1981.

PROSECUTION TO INDICT KIM YONG-SAM'S AIDE

SK210137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday handed over former opposition party leader Kim Yong-sam's chief secretary, Kim Tok-yong, to the prosecution for indictment on charges of violating the political renovation and anti-demonstration laws.

Kim, 42, of Kangnam-gu, Seoul, was formally arrested last Friday for allegedly distributing antigovernment leaflets to local and foreign newsmen in connection with the recent hunger strike by Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now-disbanded New Democratic Party. He was also under suspicion of involvement in political activities in defiance of a government ban on him and about 300 other former politicians.

'LAST-MINUTE' DISAGREEMENT STALLS ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK211124 Seoul YONHAP in English 1043 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean National Assembly failed to resume its special session Tuesday afternoon following the last-minute rupture of compromise between its floor leaders surrounding an extension of the session.

The 117th special session was convened June 13 in the wake of the hunger strike of former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and other political issues, but reached an impasse after four days because of the partisan confrontation over such issues, including the opposition-proposed reinstatement of politicians currently banned from political activities.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party is still demanding, as a prerequisite for the resumption of the session, that the ten-day session, which is due to close Wednesday, be prolonged to deal in depth with several politically-sensitive issues. Other parties, including the ruling Democratic Justice Party, insist on first resuming the session and then debating the extension.

TSEDENBAL CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

OW190507 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary for the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with his election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following is the complete text of the telegram:

To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural, the entire Mongolian people and myself, I convey our cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your unanimous election to the highest post of head of state is the Communist Party's and the Soviet people's new high appraisal of your great services as a tried statesman of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement. Mongolian communists and working people know and deeply respect you as a consistent internationalist and ardent advocate of the steadfast rallying of the countries of the socialist community and of all revolutionary and democratic forces. Our party and the Mongolian people highly value your great personal contribution to the development of the fraternal Soviet-Mongolian friendship and close cooperation between our countries.

The MPRP and the MPR Government will continue to steadfastly follow the tried course towards the conceivable strengthening of unity and solidarity of the great socialist community and towards the indissoluble ties of friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between our peoples and countries.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, good health and further large successes in your very responsible activity for the welfare of the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

BATMONH RECEIVES VISITING CSSR DELEGATION

OW190157 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1619 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 17 (MONTSAME) -- Politburo member of the MPRP CC, Mongolian Prime Minister J. Batmonh received on Thursday an official delegation of the USSR led by Deputy Prime Minister M. Luoan, taking part in the Czechoslovak cultural days in the MPR. During the meeting, it was [words indistinct] Czechoslovak cultural days in the MPR were important cultural and political events in strengthening friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Later in the day, the Czechoslovak delegation visited the state library and the Bogd Khan summer place museum in the Mongolian capital. The Czechoslovak delegation and artistes also visited the shoe factory in Ulaanbaatar, built with the technological and economic assistance of CSSR. [word indistinct] with workers and the Czechoslovak artistes staged a concert.

STATE COUNCIL'S 'TERMINATION' OF BO NI CITED

BK210859 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 13 June -- Exercising duties and powers invested under the constitution, the Council of State has terminated the duties of Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Bo Ni as member of the Council of Ministers as of 7 June 1983, according to the Council of State Notification No (63/83) issued today.

BO NI 'PERMITTED TO RESIGN' FROM ASSEMBLY

BK210908 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 14 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 13 June -- Pyithu Hluttaw [People's Assembly] member for Kyaiklat Township Constituency 1, Irrawaddy Division, U Bo Ni, and Pyithu Hluttaw member for Taungtha township, Constituency 2, Mandalay Division, U Thein Aung, have been permitted to resign as Pyithu Hluttaw members with effect from 8 June 1983 under Section 4 of the resignation and by-elections law as they have submitted their resignations. This was announced in the Council of State Notification No 64/83 issued today.

AFP DISCUSSES TIN U'S REMOVAL, OTHER RESIGNATIONS

BK171418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1249 GMT 17 Jun 83

[By Khin Maung Thwin]

[Text] Rangoon, June 17 (AFP) -- The removal from office last month of Brigadier General Tin U, who until then was seen as Burma's second most powerful man after aging strongman Ne Win, has been followed by the resignation of several high-ranking officials, according to newspapers here. While newspapers said the officials, who were close associates of the disgraced Tin U, had been "permitted to resign," analysts pointed out that in Burmese politics, this was a euphemism for being sacked.

One of Tin U's proteges, Home and Religious Affairs Minister U Bo Ni, was relieved of his duties on May 18, the same day as the 55-year-old general. On Tuesday, newspapers announced the resignation of U Thein Aung from the People's Assembly. A former lieutenant colonel, Thein Aung has the same military intelligence background as Tin U and Bo Ni. He is a member of the party Central Committee and the Disciplinary Committee. Mon San Hlaing, a member of the Council of Justices and an uncle of Tin U, also tendered his resignation which was duly accepted, the papers said. Sources said that other unannounced resignations had also taken place.

Until his removal from the 28-member State Council and 474-member People's Congress Tin U, 55, had been widely seen as the logical successor to 73-year-old Ne Win. Like many other high-ranking officials, Tin U held triple responsibilities -- party, state and military. Although official announcements regarding his other posts are still pending, analysts said it was likely he had already been stripped of them. Since 1981, he has been serving as joint secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), the third-highest post in the party hierarchy, and military assistant to Ne Win in addition to his State Council duties.

No official reason was given for Tin U's downfall. Analysts said that overambition may have been the cause, while Western diplomats here suggested that he may have earned the enmity of many old guard military chiefs who criticised him for his lack of military experience. He may also have been tainted by scandal by backing U Bo Ni, whose wife has been implicated in a gold-trafficking case. Corruption is severely punished at the highest level of the Burmese Government.

General Ne Win, the undisputed leader of Burma's 36 million people, is known for his opposition to the abuse of power and privileges. When he stepped down from the state presidency in November 1981 as the first move towards what he called "a smooth transition of power," he made it clear he would be watching from the side.

VOPB COMMENTS ON TIN U'S INTELLIGENCE ROLE, OUSTER

BK191530 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Article: "The Ambition Was To Scale and Conquer the Great Everest, But Where He Landed Was in Naroke -- the Worst of Hells" -- "dispatch to the Voice of the People by an observer of Burma Socialist Program Party affairs"]

[Text] It was when the Third Party Congress of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] was being held. The entire conference hall in the compound of the Central Institute of Political Sciences, where the congress was being held, was silent... and not because no one was in the hall. In fact, almost all party Central Committee members were present -- as is the practice at congresses. However, what was surprising was that some of the top leaders were absent. It was not a regular session, but had been convened immediately after votes were counted in the election of the Central Committee. That was why all the Central Committee members were in suspense.

Sitting on a platform reserved for the panel of chairmen and above the others was a man with a reproving look. He was Brig Gen Tin U or intelligence man Tin U -- the man who, after top boss Ne Win, was the most feared in the mercenary army circles as well as by ministers, deputy ministers in the military government and by all those in the BSPP Central Committee. The man raised his head, stretched his back and looked at the Central Committee members who were watching him timidly from below. He then delivered a brief speech explaining that U Ne Win -- the number one man of the country who has never missed taking all top posts of the country as general, prime minister, president and party chairman -- came in seventh in the party Central Committee election behind other military clique leaders. San Yu came in first while Thaung Kyi came in second according to the votes counted.

The man said he had come to hear of lobbying for votes and therefore those present must write in the forms provided: 1) who approached them for votes; 2) whom they approached for votes; and 3) what they had heard about the lobbying. He said those who failed to provide accurate information would be held responsible later and would be dealt with.

Central Committee members were in a dilemma. They watched the man with pitiful gazes. There is a saying that luck comes to a man at the age of 40, but the situation was just the opposite for the old men aged between 40 and 60. It appeared that they were about to be spanked and berated. They were treated like young students who have to reappear for examinations after having failed an earlier test. Although you could not say these people were being held as convicts or jailbirds, they were -- to use the phrase popularly used these days -- temporarily detained. It was a display of the democratic process within the BSPP. In this way, Tun Lin, Than Sein and Kyaw Zaw -- those who secretly initiated the lobby -- were trapped and caught.

Even before action was taken against Tun Lin and his clique on trumped up charges, the news about the event spread quickly among the people. The news filtered out of BSPP circles to the old left- and right-wing politicians and through them to the people. Even before the event, secret vote lobbying for San Yu went on at regional party units.

At that time, there were rumors that Ne Win could not control himself and that without the calm controlling power of San Yu, he would be in trouble in some cases. For example, when Ne Win went wild over his daughter attending a dance and destroyed the party going on at the Inya Lake Hotel, it was rumored that it was only because General San Yu controlled the situation in time that other untoward incidents were averted -- there were diplomats at the party and the argument with them ended peacefully only because Gen San Yu intervened. Some foreign publications reported this incident but as usual, the people did not know about it because Ne Win and company banned the publications. San Yu, then, was the one-eyed man among the blind of the BSPP, and Ne Win's power was on the wane. But when the issue of the vote lobbying cropped up inside the party, Ne Win took the opportunity and signalled to Tin U for action. Tin U accordingly acted as the ogre. After Tin Lin and his clique suffered in the hands of the ogre, another round of elections was held. The announcement to the state showed Ne Win as number one, San Yu as number two and Thauung Kyi as number three.

Purges within the party went on continuously after that. Subsequently, three secretaries, some commanders of military commands and heads of regional party committees were sacked from the party. If the Central Committee lists of the Second Party Congress and the Third Party Congress are compared, it is easy to see who was sacked. Among those purged were the regional party committee chairmen of the capital of upper Burma [Mandalay] and of Pegu in lower Burma.

When that person was influential and powerful in Mandalay, he was referred to as "the big regional head" by lower level party men. Later, when that man was ousted, their own party and council people started calling him the "the big regional dead." As for the man of Pegu, he was termed with great admiration "the elephant of Pegu." But when that man was ousted, party unit people said "the elephant has been snatched up by the Galon" [a mythical bird, bigger than an elephant].

The truth behind these reports is difficult to verify because they were spread among the people by word or mouth. However, what we do know is that Tin U, using his military intelligence, later became more powerful. He became even more well known than his predecessors -- the "moustachioed" Maung Lwin and Chit Khin of the air force, both of whom were heads of military intelligence before Tin U.

Tin U's followers in intelligence boast that they are the best intelligence service in Southeast Asia. Why do they make such a claim? Is it because Tin U is really smart? No. When the military clique usurped power from U Nu and his colleagues, Ne Win spent a lot building up the Military Intelligence Services, called MIS, in order to cope with the situation within the military as well as with the new contradictions emerging, so that he could maintain his own power. The MIS was given full powers and Tin U, nurtured by Ne Win himself and the most trustworthy, was given charge of the service.

The intelligence services within the Police Department, which were good at the game and which operated within the legal framework, then had to give way to the MIS, which became omnipotent in all fields. Not only did the MIS use inhumane methods, such as beating and torture and applying electric shocks to detainees as well as sending them to distant islands for detention, it also adopted modern methods of capitalist countries such as the United States, Britain, West Germany, Israel and others. Some heads of the MIS have attended courses in those countries while the next generation of MIS people are under training there.

Whenever he had the time, Tin U kept in touch with the intelligence officers course conducted locally for servicemen. He personally studied the degree of interest shown by trainees in the course and kept a look out for outstanding performers. Among the trainees, those who were the youngest, the smartest, and the most self-interested and cunning were handpicked by him and assigned duties.

Even when Tin U was named as military assistant to the president -- Ne Win -- he continued to be in charge of national intelligence. Thus, all those people in the leading intelligence posts today are Tin U's men. Tin U, using Ne Win as a prop, set up his own power base, which he used as a tool in conducting purges within the party and the military.

Among the purges he carried out were two large-scale campaigns conducted in military operations style -- the "Aung Kyaw Lin" operation in 1976 and the "Three M's" operation in 1977-78.

The "Aung Kyaw Lin" operation was named after Man Ngwe Aung, Ohn Kyaw Myint [leaders of two separate assassination attempts against leaders] and Tun Lin. Although Than Sein as well as Kyaw Zaw were involved in Tun Lin's case, Tun Lin's name was used because he was Secretary I in the party secretariat. The "Three M's" operation was named after "Mae" [vote lobbying] "Mainma" [women] and "Money" [corruption] and it also covered smuggling and bribery.

Of those involved in the two operations, some were executed, some were given long prison terms while others were sacked from their posts. Some people who appealed their cases and were deemed reliable were moved to different departments while others were simply black-listed and left alone. Official circles said this was the modus operandi of Ne Win and Tin U. The intention was to use them again some time in the future.

The reasons given were: 1) If action had to be taken against all those involved, problems would be created for the BSPP; 2) support for them from the people would decline even further; 3) those blacklisted would be haunted forever by their misdeeds and would remain humble yes-men; and 4) those involved in the "money" and "women" cases did not affect their power directly and the cases could be exploited at any time in the future. For example, when they wanted to boot out a person for some other reason, they could use the above excuses to purge that person. There have been many examples of persons being ousted on such grounds during the more than 20-year rule of the military government.

Tin U was meticulous in these two operations. For example, in Ohn Kyaw Myint's case, Tin U not only traced all military contacts but also sent his squad of henchmen to the native village of Ohn Kyaw Myint near Meiktila's Pyawbwe and interrogated everyone there -- relatives, from village council chairman to teenagers in the village and even visitors to the village.

In Tun Lin's case, a 30-man squad raided the BSPP headquarters and conducted investigations there. The squad wielded powers enough to question any staff employee from officers to clerks as well as to check all accounts. There was one more power the squad wielded, and all staff employees knew about it -- the power to arrest and detain any person at any time.

A separate room was allocated to the squad. A team of five men each conducted a thorough investigation of all employees. Their faces were so stern that they could be called brothers of Thilawa -- the legendary prince who was reported to have smiled only thrice in his lifetime. They kept away from other people both during and after working hours. They even refused to acknowledge greetings from BSPP officials. The operation did not end at the BSPP headquarters. Interrogations were also carried out in other regions, but senior cadres from the regions were actually summoned to the BSPP headquarters and questioned there. Tin U had a hand in all operations, and was also in charge of the above two operations. For that reason, he became the target of hatred of most of the BSPP staff employees and the Central Committee members.

When Thaung Kyi died in 1981, Tin U became the joint general secretary of the BSPP. This meant that he officially became fourth in line among the leaders. The BSPP joint general secretary post is concerned more with managerial matters than with political matters, assigning duties within the party, supervising accounting, monitoring expenditures and appointing officials for audit work within the party. Thus, Tin U, who already had power inside the military, was now bestowed with power within the party. If another person had been appointed to that post it would not mean much, but when a person like Tin U, who was in charge of intelligence, took over that post it was like transforming a horse into a unicorn.

He started moving people whom he had personally cultivated into important posts. As the saying goes, a snake can see the legs of another snake. Some other members of the military clique started noticing Tin U's moves. Factional struggles within the party intensified. Ne Win favored Tin U because the latter had protected him, surrounded him with supporters and had enriched him. And Tin U, since he became the pet, could not care less for others. He would do anything for Ne Win because it was also in his own interest. He was very energetic and would go without meals in working to solve power struggles within the mercenary army or the BSPP or to destroy the people's revolutionary tasks or quell the movements of workers and students.

Whenever somebody mentioned the name Tin U or "spectacles" Tin U, people who had suffered at his hands -- from lieutenants and captains to colonels, brigadier generals and generals, as well as commanders of military commands, chairmen of regional party committees and others of state organs of power -- would lick their wounds and scars and grit their teeth. But they remained silent because of Ne Win. They were frightened of, and hated Tin U.

But, as difficulties in the military, political and economic fields worsened in the country, conflicts in the military clique intensified as attempts were made to find scapegoats for the problems. Today, Tin U has been stripped of his power. Did Tin U become too ambitious or did he become overconfident because Ne Win kept applauding his every move? Whatever the reason, even his master Ne Win cannot help him because of his wayward ways. It was his fault because he did not know how to behave. He should have learned from the old man who once served as Ne Win's chef and official food taster and who is now the in charge of the stores at the BSPP headquarters. That old man is related to Ne Win. He gave this advice to his close friends in connection with his assignment at the BSPP headquarters. Never stay under the shade of an umbrella for too long or stray too far away from it. If you stay under the umbrella, you will get hurt when the umbrella breaks. If you stray away from the shade, well, you get no protection from the sun.

Tin U has been awakened from his dreams. He has tripped and fallen flat on his face while running at full speed. Perhaps Tin U may repent if he hears the words of that old man. Or perhaps this is not the end of the story yet.

VOPB REPORTS ON BATTLES IN EAST KENG TUNG

BK171330 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Combat news on guerrilla attacks in areas east of Keng Tung: On 12 May, an attack conducted by a small People's Army unit at (Kelwe), located south of (Ang Yawng), wounded two enemy soldiers. On 15 May, mine and guerrilla attacks conducted by small People's Army units near (Man Kyaing) on the Mong Yawng-Mong Yu road killed an enemy and wounded five others. On 20 May, an attack by a small People's Army unit at (Long Tawng) killed an enemy and wounded another. A pistol, one carbine, one M-16 and ammunition were seized from the enemy. On 27 and 28 May, guerrilla and mine attacks launched by a small People's Army unit at (Hwe Hkaw), which is located on the bank of Mekong River north of Keng Lap, killed two enemy soldiers and wounded another.

DATE IV. 21 Jun 83

K A M P U C H E A

H 1

TEXT HENG SAMRIN CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

BK210756 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jun (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a warm message of greetings to his Soviet counterpart, Yuriy Andropov, on the occasion of his election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Prominent continuator of the revolutionary cause and ideology of great Lenin, among other things, the message noted, you pay particular attention to maintaining peace and solving all immediate problems, including the limitation and reduction of arms, particularly nuclear arms, for the safeguard of human life.

I would like to wish you the best of health and great successes in accomplishing your noble tasks for the cause of peace and socialism.

May the bonds of friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples further strengthen and develop with each passing day, the message read in conclusion.

BELORUSSIAN MEDIA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

BK191700 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1444 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jun (SPK) -- The delegation of the Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic led by G. Buravkin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of the republic, left Phnom Penh today after successfully concluding its 11-day visit to Kampuchea.

Before its departure, the Soviet guests were received by Yos Por, secretary-general of the KUFNCD National Council. On that occasion, Yos Por wished that the present visit of the delegation will bring a great contribution to the strengthening of Khmer-Soviet friendship ties which, according to him, are becoming stronger in every passing day. He also informed his guests about great successes scored by the Kampuchean people in all fields during these last years under the leadership of the KPRP, and highly praised the bilateral cooperation.

On his part, G. Buravkin expressed his satisfaction with the persevering struggle of the Kampuchean people, and promised in the name of the Soviet peoples to do his best to promote friendship relations between the two countries.

Pen Navouth, Kampuchean minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association; and A. Bursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea, attended the meeting. [words indistinct] They successively visited Kandal and Prey Veng Provinces, Kompong Som Municipality, the formal royal palace, the national museum, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, and attended the inaugural ceremony of a photographs exhibition on Belorussia and the opening session of a Soviet movie week in Phnom Penh.

LAST
LINE

BANGKOK POST SAYS SRV DRAFTING KHMER YOUTHS

BK210629 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 83 p 2

[By Thara Chin]

[Excerpt] Vietnamese authorities are drafting young Khmer men aged between 16-28 to fight against their countrymen, according to set of reliable military documents made available to the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The documents, some of which are from the same source formed the basis for the lead report in the POST yesterday, also say that Vietnamese troops recently held former Khmer soldiers who served during Prince Norodom Sihanouk's reign for thorough interrogation and issued new personal records on them.

They have also expelled about 1,000 Khmer families of Khmer people from their homes in the Sisophon market area of Battambang Province, replacing them with a similar number of Vietnamese people from Phnom Penh.

According to the documents, Vietnamese forces in Thmar Puok District of Battambang Province conducted examinations of the personal histories of all former soldiers in the district, especially those who had served when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was in power. They were held for questioning at Phnum Sre Lar in Thmar Puok the intelligence documents say.

Earlier this month, Hanoi also called a meeting among officials of the villages, tambons and districts of Battambang Province. The meeting decided to empower members of committees at village tambon and district levels to arrest any men who refuse to be called up or attempt to escape the draft, the documents reveal.

The intelligence documents also claim that last week Vietnamese troops based in Srei Snam District in Siem Reap Province executed a number of Kampuchean people in the district on charges that they supported Khmer resistance forces. Though the number of casualties has not been revealed, the documents claim the brutal incident forced about 124 families in the district to flee to a Khmer refugee camp opposite the Thai village of Ban Sa-ngae in Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri Province. The continuous and increasing measures meted out by Hanoi are seen as attempt to "Vietnamise" the Kampuchean people.

The documents continue that Vietnamese troops are relocating Kampuchean people living in Ban Phnum Kouk Toch in Poipet District of Battambang to be resettled in a new area running parallel to Highway 5. Hanoi said the resettlement was ordered because of fears of attacks by the Khmer resistance forces, the documents say.

STATION EDITORIAL MARKS KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK201313 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Station editorial: "The Kampuchean People and Armed Forces Have the Same Umbilical Cord: The Spirit of Militant Solidarity Cooperation"]

[Text] Today, 19 June 1983, is the 32d anniversary of army-people solidarity day when they rose up shoulder to shoulder to crush the oppressor classes and build an independent, free, peaceful, and happy Kampuchean fatherland. The whole party, people, and army enthusiastically welcome and solemnly celebrate this historic day with a lofty sense of pride and satisfaction in the brilliant comprehensive victories: the fruits of glorious sacrifices and combat bravery of the heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are the successors of the Issarak Army, which was born on 19 June 1951. It was comprised of the sons and daughters of the people and had a steadfast fighting tradition and fighting will. It rose up to struggle against oppression, persecution, exploitation, and all other crimes of the French colonialists and their feudal lackeys. The Issarak Army grew steadily. It fought well and won victories on all battlefields. It was an army that truly belonged to the people. It understood the people and their wishes, steadfastly preserved the ideal of patriotism, and consented to make all kinds of sacrifices for the sake of the fatherland and the people. It was completely different from the armies of the Sihanouk, Lon Nol, and Pol Pot reactionaries, which were brutal and savage and which robbed and killed the people and acted as mercenaries for U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionist clique.

As for the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, they have a tradition of struggle and affection for the armies of the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples and preserve and carry on the examples of the Issarak Army: They are plebian, simple, loyal, humble with the people, well disciplined, and resolute in the struggle to serve and defend the people's interests. They are close to the people like fish in water, sharing weal and woe with them and assisting those who experience hardship. Because they steadfastly maintain this lofty ideal and gentlemenlike behavior, the people respect, love, trust, and aid them in all their combat activities, enabling them to win over much stronger enemies with more sophisticated arms.

Following the great 7 January 1979 victory, under the wise leadership of the KPRP and enjoying the sincere assistance of friendly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have grown up step by step and become, both in size and quality, a strong, skillful army fighting resolutely and succeeding in firmly defending national independence, preserving all revolutionary gains, taking the initiative in attacking the enemy on all battlefields, and frustrating all perfidious maneuvers of the enemy. Seeing that they are firmly able to rely on themselves in carrying out their historic duty, a number of Vietnamese volunteer troops which were fulfilling their proletarian internationalist obligation in our country were recently repatriated.

The immense victories and achievements won by our armed forces in all stages of their struggle have been made possible by the active contribution of our people from all walks of life throughout the country. Both the army and the people are well aware of their role and nature. It is clear that the sense of solidarity and cooperation with the people constitutes a perennial source of strength for the army. In fact, if the people are happy and can take care of their livelihood and do their jobs, it is because the army is strong and can ensure security for them. The army and the people are close to each other like lips are to teeth. They help each other and aid each other in all revolutionary undertakings.

Another perennial source is that the people from all localities have enthusiastically encouraged their children and husbands to serve in the army en masse. Moreover, besides sending their children and men to serve in the army's ranks, our people have been sparing no effort to increase all kinds of production with a lofty sense of responsibility in order to improve their living conditions and successfully implement their rearguard duties. At the same time, they have cooperated in transporting and supplying foodstuffs and munitions to the front, helping to dig trenches, and building shelters for the army with great enthusiasm.

The shoulder to shoulder labor sharing and work contribution have brought the army and people together and made them trust each other, love each other, and understand each other more with each passing day. Likewise, the people have firmly grasped the role they have to play in accordance with the saying that a citizen is a member of the army; thus, he must be conscious of his duty and must point out enemy informers and tip the army to the activities of the enemy. He must also guide the army in search of the

Because the army and people are close to each other and help each other well, and because of the assistance from friendly socialist countries, particularly from Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, during the past more than 4 years the Kampuchean revolution has achieved great successes in all fields, both in national economic construction and in national defense. In fact, during the past dry season, our army attacked the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the other reactionary Khmer of all stripes right in their hideouts, causing serious setbacks to their perfidious maneuvers and heavy damage to their camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus preventing them from sabotaging our revolution.

In order to improve further the revolutionary tasks under the current circumstances and in future periods, cadres and combatants of the KPRAF -- including the militia, the regional forces, the regular armed forces, the police, and the people of all strata -- must spare no efforts and capabilities in emulation to heighten the revolutionary spirit, develop the tradition of valiant struggle of the Issarak Army, express deeper feelings toward the people like fish in water, join in labor with the people in all revolutionary tasks, assist those who are experiencing difficulties, and display the characters of true revolutionary combatants by being polite, humble, and affectionate to and respectful of the people's traditions and by learning by heart that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army is the army of the people -- not born of the people -- and serves the people.

At the same time, they must live up to the remarks of Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, who said that the military and police forces must nurture a profound hatred for the enemy, be vigilant and always combat ready, preserve close solidarity with the people like fish in water, love the people, serve the interests of the people, assist the people, and respect the people. At the same time, they must maintain militant solidarity and cooperation with the revolutionary authorities at all levels and mass organizations in all fields and must maintain close solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army. This is the most important factor for victory.

Firmly adhering to the view of tirelessly learning from the example of the people's humility in addition to a sense of criticism and self-criticism makes the army well disciplined and allows it to remain the best sons and daughters who are loved and trusted by the people. It also turns it into a strong army, which can defeat all enemies.

Hold aloft the sense of assisting the people. Fight the enemy while working to increase production during this rainy season to the best of your ability so as to fulfill the state and party targets for your own needs as well as the needs of the units and the fatherland. Fight and always be ready to fight to smash all maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and their Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan lackeys, who are attempting to undermine the happiness of the people, and contribute to the emulation to seize more and greater victories so as to join in celebrating the fifth national day anniversary of 7 January. Be determined to preserve the umbilical cord which is this spirit of militant solidarity and cooperation and learn from the immortal example of the traditional bravery of the Issarak Army.

DEFENSE MINISTRY EMULATION CONFERENCE CLOSES

BK200724 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense held a closing session for the first army-wide emulation conference on the morning of 19 June, after 2 days of successful sessions, in the presence of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Di Phir, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; and Comrade Kham Chan, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Political Department.

Attending the session were some 150 representatives of cadres and combatants from all over the country, including emulation combatants, representatives of central offices and ministries and of the Vietnamese volunteer army were also present.

In his speech, National Defense Minister Bou Thang summed up the results of the army-wide emulation efforts during the past year and talked in detail about the five-sector emulation movement launched by the National Defense Ministry. At the same time, the comrade reiterated the beautiful traditions of the KPRAF, the successors of the Issarak Army.

Also on the same closing day, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, handed the banner of the Council of Ministers to seven outstanding units -- namely, the 286th Division, the armed forces of Svay Rieng, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, and Stung Treng Provinces, the Joint Infantry School, and the General Logistics Department. Comrade Chan Si also urged the conference participants to heighten their spirit and develop their stand to succeed in the emulation drive to mark the fifth national independence anniversary.

In conclusion, the conference participants attentively listened to the letter of the conference to the party Central Committee Secretariat read by Comrade Kham Chan, deputy chief of the General Political Department and the letter to cadres and combatants throughout the country read by Comrade Soy Keo, chief of the KPRAF General Staff.

MATUPHUM REPORTS POL POT'S POOR HEALTH

BK201040 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 20 Jun 83 p 12

[Text] A field military source reported to MATUPHUM on 19 June that Pol Pot, the most powerful leader of the Khmer Rouge is very ill again and receiving treatment at a field hospital in Phnum Malai. "Pol Pot is suffering from various problems, including a heart ailment, blood pressure, diabetes, and malaria. He has suffered those illnesses before but has never been cured of them," the source said.

It is believed that this Khmer Rouge leader is almost 60 years old now. He still holds the top post at the high command of the Khmer Rouge forces in the southern area although his political role has greatly been reduced over the past few years owing to his unfavorable image from the atrocities during his years of power in Phnom Penh.

The report says that Pol Pot just recently commanded his forces in the rainy-season mopping up operations against the Vietnamese forces in the area south of Phum Malai, which is opposite Thailand's Trat and Chanthaburi Provinces. He has now been brought for treatment to the high command at Phnum Malai. The source could not confirm whether there would be a reshuffle as a result of Pol Pot's illness or whether Khmer Rouge Defense Minister Son Sen would take over from Pol Pot temporarily as commander.

According to the source, Son Sen is in charge of commanding several divisions of the Khmer Rouge forces, along with other high-ranking military leaders, in the stronghold north of Kampuchea close to the joint border area of Thailand, Laos, and Kampuchea. The source noted that it might not be necessary to have a reshuffle for another officer to take over the areas under Pol Pot's command. Although Khieu Samphan is currently in Yugoslavia campaigning for Democratic Kampuchea's seat, Ieng Sary, as well as other leading members of the Khmer Rouge, is taking care of the high command at Phnum Malai.

SIHANOUK RESPONDS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN LETTER

BK210021 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 83

["Response" dated 14 June from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to a letter dated 11 June from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and provisional chairman of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea -- read by announcer]

[Text] I deeply thank Your Excellency and the Democratic Kampuchean faction for your letter dated 11 June 1983. I also thank Your Excellency for your friendly welcome to my personal envoy, that is, Prince Norodom Rannarith, as well as for the gift you sent me from Belgrade.

I express profound gratitude to all the excellencies -- leaders of friendly countries -- who have extended their support to the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and our CGDK and for their care for me. Please convey my warm salutations, respect, and affection to all those excellencies.

May Your Excellency succeed in your patriotic mission both at home and abroad.

With highest respect and best regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, Paris, 14 June 1983

KAMPUCHEANS APPEAL TO UN IN 'OPEN LETTER'

BK200640 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Open letter" from the Kampuchean people to the UN Secretariat -- date not given]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions on four occasions demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference. Four years have now elapsed and the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have refused to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions, which represent the world community's will and are demanded by the overwhelming majority of the UN country members. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sit on and trample the UN General Assembly resolutions at will, and they continue to occupy the Kampuchean territory and carry on barbarously, exterminating the Kampuchean people.

At present, since they are completely bogged down and at an impasse, and facing greater difficulties on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become more fascist: They have intensified their indiscriminate killing of the Kampuchean people of all ages and sexes -- children and babies in their hammocks and elderly people. The Kampuchean people who have fled the war to take refuge along the Thai border have also been pursued by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Currently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are intensifying their activities to arrest, imprison, torture, rape, and summarily execute the Kampuchean people. They are intensifying their plunder and destruction of the Kampuchean people's crops, rice and paddy, cattle and property. This has caused famine, and the Kampuchean people are dying of starvation everywhere.

In addition, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased the use of toxic chemical weapons; they have used airplanes, helicopters, and artillery shells to spray and bombard the Kampuchean people's villages in Democratic Kampuchean-controlled zones with toxic chemical poisons. Likewise, in the zones they temporarily control, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their agents to lace with poisons vegetables, meat, water jars, wells. They have even put poisons in food containers in hospitals to kill patients. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified arrests of the Kampuchean people and put them in strategic villages in order to prevent the Kampuchean people from producing anything and earning their living.

In conjunction with the extermination of the Kampuchean people and race through every means, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also sent their fellow Vietnamese in increasing numbers to plunder the Kampuchean territory, the Kampuchean people's ricefields, villages, and houses. At present, there are already millions of Vietnamese in Kampuchea. This is the Vietnamization policy which is destructive and a most serious danger to the survival of the Kampuchean race, which the Vietnamese want to exterminate so that they can swallow the Kampuchean territory and make it theirs as they had done in Kampuchea Kraom.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's act of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea through military force, with major crimes, destruction, and suffering committed against the Kampuchean people, is a most barbarous violation of the sacred principles of the UN Charter, international law, and human rights -- particularly the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem. Now UN Undersecretary-General Ahmad Raffiuddin is visiting Southeast Asia. He will have a better and clearer understanding of the Kampuchean situation, the great crimes and destruction that have been and are sweeping through the Kampuchean people, and the danger of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression spreading to the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean people appeal to the United Nations -- which has the duty to defend the UN Charter, the principle of international law, peace, security, and order in the world, and to defend and guarantee the sovereignty and independence of all member country, in particular small and weak countries -- to fulfill this sacred duty with more effectiveness. As for the question of Vietnam committing aggression and occupation of the Kampuchean territory, we would like to appeal to the United Nations to take measures to compel the Hanoi Vietnamese to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea, pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally, and let the Kampuchean people use their sacred right of self-determination without any outside interference in order to rapidly end the great destruction, suffering, and hardship of the Kampuchean people, so that they can be saved from the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' race extermination and the Kampuchean race will survive.

The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have violated and committed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea -- which is an independent and sovereign state, and a member country of the United Nations -- by barbarously violating and trampling on the principle of the UN Charter. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has stationed more than 250,000 of its aggressor troops and more than 50,000 of its administrative staff to occupy the Kampuchean territory and exterminate and trample on the Kampuchean people for more than 4 years. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors must withdraw all of their aggressor troops from the Kampuchean territory in order to solve the Kampuchean problem. Kampuchea can then regain peace, become an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country, and the whole of Southeast Asia can regain peace, security, and stability. Only when Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions -- adopted at four sessions -- can the principle of the UN Charter be safeguarded, remain sacred, trustworthy and reliable, so that it can serve as the last refuge for small and weak countries the world over in the defense of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to safeguard and guarantee peace in the world.

VODK: 190 SRV SOLDIERS DESERT, RETURN TO SRV

BK200727 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] On 30 May, the Vietnamese enemy transported its troops from Kratie, (Ban Lung), and Ratanakiri to Stung Treng.

As soon as they got to Stung Treng, 190 of these Vietnamese soldiers deserted and returned to Vietnam. Four others committed suicide by jumping from moving trucks. The cause was that these Vietnamese soldiers were afraid of guerrillas warfare in Kampuchea and did not dare to stay and fight.

This incident reflects the fright of the Vietnamese soldiers in fighting in Kampuchea. At present, all the Vietnamese soldiers -- those fighting in the hot battlefield in western Kampuchea as well as those further inside Kampuchea -- are panicking and more and more terrorized, in particular those in the rear, who upon learning that they will be sent to the front, got frightened, deserted, and returned to Vietnam in the hundreds and thousands. Some even committed suicide out of desperation. All this is like cancer; it keeps spreading further and further among the ranks of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' soldiers and there is nothing the Le Duan clique can do to check or to cure it. Its revolution is downhill. The Vietnamese fighting force is declining and its morale is low. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be shamefully defeated in the end.

VODK REPORTS MAY COMBAT IN EASTERN REGION

BK180232 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] In May, our comrades-in-arms on the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, and eastern region battlefields killed 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 18 others for a total of 43 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 650,600 punji stakes and dug 400 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people of the Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, and eastern region battlefields!

VONADK REPORTS ON OPERATIONS IN SRV HIGHLANDS

BK210300 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Here is a report on the activities of guerrillas in the central highlands of Vietnam.

Pleiku battlefield: On 1 April, the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan soldiers, launching an operation in the area south of (Pleikong Mon), in which 3 soldiers were killed, another wounded and an AR-15, 20 rounds of ammunition and a compass were seized. On 5 April, they attacked the Le Duan soldiers picking vegetables in an area north of (Plei Pisa), killing a soldier and seizing an AK and 30 rounds of ammunition.

On 9 April, they attacked the Le Duan soldiers moving from (Buon Tuol M'tet), seizing an AK and 75 rounds of ammunition. On the same day, they attacked the Le Duan soldiers in an area north of (Buon M'ta Krung Kat), killing 2 of them and seizing an AK, an AR-15, and 30 rounds of ammunition. On 25 April, they attacked the Le Duan soldiers in (Plei Ta Neo) plantation 15 km from (An Khe), killing a soldier, wounding another, and seizing an AR-15 and 75 rounds of ammunition.

In summary, the guerrillas killed enemy soldiers, wounded others, and seized 6 assorted weapons, 230 rounds of ammunitions and a compass.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETES KAMPUCHEA ARMY DAY

BK191604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[19 June greetings message from LPDR National Defense Minister Gen Khamtai Siphandon to PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang]

[Text] To Comrade Bou Thang, national defense minister of the PRK, Phnom Penh:

Respected comrade minister: On the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the KPRAF, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to wholeheartedly convey best wishes and special solidarity of fraternity to you, comrade, and through you, to the cadres and combatants of the entire fraternal KPRAF.

Founded and developed in the national salvation struggle movements of the heroic Kampuchean people, over the past 32 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the KPRAF has promoted and expanded the fine traditions of the nation and of the freedom army, fought resolutely, overcome all difficulties and obstacles in a spirit of sacrifice, determinedly fulfilled all tasks, stood side by side with the people, strengthened the militant alliance with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, scored combat achievements in defeating the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries and other reactionary powers, completely liberated the country, established and securely defended the PRK, and basically normalized a peaceful situation in the country. At present, the KPRAF has been built and developed in big strides in all respects. It has daily maintained sufficient strength to fulfill all tasks. It has now become a trustworthy base for the Kampuchean people in the cause of safeguarding the revolutionary gains, defending its beloved country, and the cause of building and developing the country along the path advancing socialism. It has significantly contributed to the safeguarding of peace and stability in Indochina and South-east Asia.

The LPA and the Lao people highly appreciate the great, glorious achievements and victories scored by the fraternal KPRAF and consider those heroic deeds and victories as their own. In the past as well as at present, our LPA and Lao people have enjoyed support and assistance given by the Kampuchean Army and people on the basis of close friendship and comradeship and in a spirit of purity and consistence.

On this occasion, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPA, I would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal army and people for the support and assistance to our Lao revolutionary cause. May the friendship relations and special solidarity between the two peoples and armies of Laos and Kampuchea be developed and everlasting! I wish you, comrade minister, good health and new success in your noble and glorious tasks.

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPDR.
Vientiane, 19 June 1983

Vientiane Radio Editorial

BK201652 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Unattributed editorial: "Pay Tribute to the Glorious and Heroic Day of the Fraternal KPRAF"]

[Text] While the struggle of the Indochinese peoples against the French imperialists was entering a decisive period, the Issarak Army -- the predecessor of the KPRAF -- was founded in an area in Kampot Province on 19 June 1951 with the aim of coordinating the struggle against the French colonialists, with the entire Kampuchean people, thus

opening a glorious era of victory for the heroic Angkor state. Over the past 32 years, the heroic KPRAF has traveled a rugged, complicated revolutionary path in fighting against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the internationalist reactionaries, and has managed to completely liberate the country in the end. The more it fights, the stronger it becomes and the greater victories it scores.

The KPRAF significantly contributed to the common victory of the three Indochinese peoples in the struggle against the French imperialists. Closely coordinating with the three Indochinese peoples, the KPRAF further enhancing its glorious tradition, endeavored to overcome all obstacles, and marched forward beside the Kampuchean people to defeat the U.S. imperialists and to liberate their country on 17 April 1975.

However, it is regrettable that the Kampuchean people could only briefly enjoy the freedom they had just acquired before the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the faithful lackey of the Beijing reactionary clique, launched a genocidal campaign against them. The clique murdered millions of Kampuchean patriots and people, and turned the once beautiful Angkor state into a huge prison. When they saw that their country was crumbling to pieces, the true revolutionaries and patriotic people of Kampuchea could not stand idly by, but rose to fight against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. With the assistance of Vietnamese armed forces volunteers, the KPRAF and the Kampuchean people managed to topple the clique and to liberate Phnom Penh on 7 January 1979, thereby opening a new, glorious era for the Kampuchean people to revive their lives, and to build Kampuchea in peace and to take it to socialism.

Over the past 4 years, the Kampuchean revolution and the KPRAF have inevitably surmounted numerous difficult and complex trials, thus allowing the Kampuchean people to smoothly build new lives. In spite of all the sabotage attempts by the enemies, the Kampuchean revolution has scored great achievements in all fields -- including political, military, economic, cultural, and social development -- thereby dealing a heavy blow to the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and their reactionary henchmen and the U.S. imperialists who are trying to alter the revolutionary cause in Kampuchea.

The KPRAF has been closely nurtured and trained by the KPRP, and has now become sufficiently strong and powerful in all respects. Many new combat units have been set up and have undertaken rigorous training courses in military tactics and strategy. The partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in May clearly testifies to the growth and strength of the KPRAF. Currently, the KPRAF combatants have victoriously closed their ranks to stand ready to fight and to oppose all the sabotage maneuvers conducted by the Pol Pot remnant forces and the Thai reactionary armed forces with a view to securely defending their beautiful Angkor state and contributing to safeguarding peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Having developed and nurtured a tradition of militant solidarity with the KPRAF for a long time, the LPA is very proud of the growth and strength of the fraternal KPRAF as well as all the great victories it has scored.

On the occasion of the historic day of the KPRAF, the Lao Army and people hope that the KPRAF under the leadership of the KPRP will score yet greater victories in the struggle to defend and build the Angkor state into a socialist entity. In the new period of the revolution, may the victorious, militant solidarity among Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam bear even more fruit!

'SOURCES' ON STUDENTS' ATTEMPTS TO GO TO USSR

BK201512 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] The Soviet Union is trying to get undergraduates of Thammasat University to accept scholarships in Russia, although the State Universities Bureau has forbidden it, informed sources reported yesterday. The bureau has informed the Thammasat University that it was against official policy to let students, who have not yet obtained at least a bachelor's degree, to study in socialist countries, and that such students would be permitted to conduct post-graduate studies in science and medicine only.

Authorities concerned with security, who had been consulted by the bureau on the matter, have learned that it was now planned for 20 Thammasat students to circumvent the regulation by letting them leave the country as part of a tour group. It was reportedly arranged for them to remain in Moscow after the rest of the tour group has returned and the students would remain with all expenses paid for them by the Soviet administration.

A professor who had studied in Russia and proposed a Russian language course for the university has been requested by the Russians to select the students for the scholarships, the sources reported.

NATION REVIEW CITES JOINT STATEMENT BY ATPC

BK200425 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jun 83 p 28

[Text] Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, expressing concern over the current "size-able accumulated surplus" in the tin market despite export controls having been in force for well over a year, urged over the weekend in a joint statement that the International Tin Council (ITC) should review steps to check smuggling, leakages, pilferages, enforcement of laws and controls of export of tin-in-concentrates for smelting purposes.

The call was made in a joint statement issued by Thai Industry Minister Op Wasurat, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto, and Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Paul Leong. The three ministers met in Bangkok last Friday to sign the agreement to set up the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC).

The ministers agreed that Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand would consult and cooperate closely to ensure that a set of measures be implemented. Apart from asking the ITC to conduct a study on the implementation of export control in producing member countries, the three ministers also wanted the study to recommend, if necessary, measures to improve export control.

"The study should be completed within two months from dates hereof so that immediate action can be taken to make the export control measures more effective," the three ministers said in the joint statement.

The representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in the ITC would also urge the council to take steps to ensure greater discipline and effectiveness in export control among its members.

Other important points raised in the joint statement:

—Agreement was also reached on the implementation of concerted efforts by ASEAN tin producing countries to check and maintain vigilance on smuggling of tin-in-concentrates and to ensure strict adherence to export control restrictions. Relevant agencies of the three ASEAN countries would be coordinating their efforts to bring this about.

-- The council would also be urged to consult with non-members of the Sixth ITA, such as Brazil, Burma and China to cooperate with the international efforts to stabilize the tin market.

-- These measures would be implemented as soon as possible, concurrently with efforts to bring the ATPC into full operation.

The current tin situation pointed to the need for the early establishment of the ATPC. The ATPC once operational would provide a more organized and cohesive framework for producing members, to coordinate and implement the necessary measures to stabilize the world tin market.

-- The ministers also agreed to monitor the world tin situation closely. The ministers would keep in close consultation with each other and would not hesitate to consider and implement additional measures, if and when necessary, for improving the condition of the world tin market.

THAI-MALAYSIA JOINT PATROL OPERATION BEGINS

BK200255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Betong, Yala -- Thailand and Malaysia yesterday launched a joint patrol operation on a highway linking the two countries. Maj Bandit Konkasem, liaison officer of the Thai side, told a BANGKOK POST reporter here the operation was inaugurated at 7 a.m. on the Betong-Kroh highway.

Two units of Thai soldiers assisted by two V-150 armoured personnel carriers and a unit of Malaysian infantrymen supported by our APC would be sued in the joint patrol operation to guard the highway, frequently attacked by separatist bandits and guerrillas of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM). Under the agreement, the patrol units of the two countries would be allowed to travel two kilometres into both sides of the border to guard motorists and people traveling on the highway. Betong is about 10 kilometres from the Malaysian district of Kroh.

THAI, AUSTRALIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

BK201544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 20 (AFP) -- An Australian Labour Party foreign affairs specialist met Thai leaders today for talks on Indochina, with official Thai and Australian sources giving highly divergent accounts of the meeting. Australian Parliamentary Committee for Foreign and Military Affairs Chairman William Laurence Morrison, General Kriangsak Chamanan and Colonel Sanan Khachonprasat of the Thai Foreign and Military Affairs Committees held a "congenial exchange of views" on Indochina, according to an Australian Embassy official.

But Col Sanan said after the meeting that the former Australian deputy foreign minister told him a Former Prime Minister Kriangsak that the purpose of his visit was to seek support for the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin Cambodian Government. Australian Embassy official Annabelle Anderson, who accompanied the Labor Party official during the discussions, denied Mr. Morrison made any such statement. "Both groups represent new governments, both are trying to define policies," she said.

Col. Sanan also told reporters the visiting chairman indicated Australia was now disposed to support seating the Heng Samrin government in the United Nations, which the Australian official similarly denied.

"He made it quite clear Australia will not support the Heng Samrin regime at this year's General Assembly," she said. Col Sanan also quoted Mr. Morrison as saying "the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia is a good thing in the long run for the region," which Miss Anderson also denied. "Discussions concerning Cambodia, given the fact of the Vietnamese occupation, were held. I am not at liberty to quote Mr. Morrison's statements today concerning the issue," she said.

ASEAN RECOGNITION OF HENG SAMRIN URGED

BK210145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] A senior MP in Australia's ruling Labor Party proposed yesterday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) switch its support from the Khmer resistance coalition government to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime, according to a senior Thai military officials.

Chairman of the House Standing Committee on Military Affairs Lt Col Sanan Khachonprasat said the Australian MP, William Laurence Morrison, aired the view during his meeting with members of the committee and the House Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs chaired by former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan.

Morrison, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Federal Conference, was quoted as saying that the Heng Samrin regime was in a better position than the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government formed last year under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Morrison also claimed that during the ASEAN post-ministerial meeting on June 27-28, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden might go so far as to propose that the Labor government recognize the Heng Samrin regime, Lt Col Sanan said. Australia has recognized neither the Khmer resistance government nor the Vietnamese-backed regime.

However, Lt Col Sanan said members of the two Thai committees stood firm that the prince is recognized by ASEAN as a key Khmer leader to bring an end to the Kampuchean conflict. Morrison was also quoted as saying that Thailand should be more sympathetic to Vietnam, which is forced to maintain its forces in Kampuchea to ward off the so-called Chinese threat. Hanoi, the Australian MP said, had to depend on the Soviet Union because Beijing backs the coalition government, according to Lt Col Sanan.

"The atmosphere in the long run will benefit Thailand if Bangkok agrees to hold talks with Vietnam," Morrison was quoted as saying. The senior military official said that Thailand reaffirmed its support for an independent Kampuchea free from both the Chinese and Soviet influence.

Morrison said he was sceptical of the theory that the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea would be in the best interests of Kampuchea. Most European countries are afraid of the prospect of the communist Khmer Rouge returning to power after the military pullout.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

BK201536 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister of Papua New Guinea Rabbie Namiliu arrived here Sunday evening to attend the ASEAN ministerial meeting late this month. The foreign minister will attend the meeting in his capacity as an observer.

MATUPHUM URGES DIALOGUE ON FOREIGN POLICY

BK171101 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "National Security Council's Attitude"]

[Text] High-level representatives of various political parties have shown a "more lenient" attitude toward the Indochinese countries, saying that Thailand's policy toward them is "too rigid."

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy leader of the Social Action Party, who has been reappointed to control the country's foreign policy, has reportedly "confirmed" Thailand's original policy toward Indochina.

Meanwhile, the National Security Council has expressed its attitude toward the border problem, Indochinese conflict and trade with the Indochinese countries which apparently remains "rigid" and unchanged. The National Security Council always declares that it strongly adheres to the so-called "UN resolutions" which have been opposed by some political parties and politicians who look at the picture from a different angle.

It is quite difficult to judge which side is right and which is wrong. However, representatives of political parties who have been elected by the people to sit in parliament should have "the right" to air their views, even if they differ from those of the government. Most of the policies of the government were formulated by "permanent employees" of the government.

We hope that both politicians and government officials will be able to "achieve good understanding" and compromise on their differences so that they can be united in implementing a single and forceful foreign policy.

It would be wise for the National Security Council to invite politicians who have different views on this matter to sit down together to clear up misunderstandings, explain the current foreign policy to them and reach conclusions on the basis of the national interest. It is not too difficult for groups of individuals who have good intentions toward the country but different views to get together to work out the problem that pertains to the country's life and death. "The rigidity" of the National Security Council might receive full support from all political parties if it can explain all aspects of its attitude. We deem it appropriate that the National Security Council try to create understanding and unity among political parties as soon as possible, otherwise, this "weak point" might later be used against our country.

DEFENSE SPENDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984 REPORTED

BK210225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Defence spending for the next fiscal year will be increased by 7.8 percent to 37,988.5 million baht, with the army still retaining the lion's share of the defence budget.

According to details of the budget bill for 1984 fiscal year made available to the press yesterday, the Army will get 16,761.3 million baht followed by the Air Force and the Navy with 7,720.9 and 7,196.7 million baht respectively. The Office of the Defence Secretariat and the Supreme Command will be allocated 2,556 million baht, while the Defence Administration will get 1,715.2 million baht. Territorial defence and other defence activities will be given 372.8 million baht and 1,665.6 million baht, respectively.

All in all, defence spending accounts for 19.8 percent of the total budget -- second only to educational appropriation which tops the chart with 38,794.6 million baht.

The secret fund for next fiscal year will be decreased from 213.7 to 187.7 million baht and the budget for maintenance of internal security will also drop, from 1,565.5 million to 1,393.7 million baht. Budget Bureau Director Bodi Chunanon said the secret fund was still necessary for developmental projects even though communist activities had sharply declined. He said increased defence spending was needed to enhance national security which, he noted, would consequently convince entrepreneurs to invest in the country.

The government has set aside 34,194.8 million baht for economic development, with the agricultural sector getting the largest share of 16,984.5 million baht. Most of the agricultural spending will be on research, acceleration of agricultural productivity, development of water resources, agricultural promotion, animal husbandry, fisheries and land reform. Out of the nine state enterprises, only four will receive appropriations for their operations. They are the Tourism Authority of Thailand (199.7 million baht), Sports Promotion Organisation of Thailand (80.8 million baht), the Institute of Scientific Research and Technology of Thailand (84.5 million baht) and the Institute of Scientific and Technological Teaching Promotion (23.2 million baht).

NEW ATTEMPT TO AMEND CONSTITUTION SEEN

BK180530 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jun 83 p 18

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet and Chandin Tephawan]

[Text] Residuals of repressed desires during one's waking hours are said to be the cause of bad dreams during one's sleep. And enough of the residuals have now been gathered among the politicians for the constitutional amendment attempt, which ran aground before the general elections, to return to haunt the country like a recurring nightmare.

However, unlike the last attempt when the military was the initiator, Round II will of course come from the Chat Thai Party which has already gone public with its intention. But in addition, both government and opposition MPs, with their own unmet desires, are also manoeuvring to amend the Constitution by trying to have its transitory clauses extended.

And they are seeking military support in this because an extension of the clauses would automatically give the Senate back its power and allow civil servants to take up political positions -- the conditions the military have long sought.

The dissatisfied MPs will try to push for an interpretation of the Constitution arguing that since the elections were held on April 18, before the transitory clauses were dropped on April 21, the clauses should still apply.

Chat Prachatipatai MP Piya Angkinan who is spearheading the move pointed out, "To move for an interpretation of the Constitution, is present in the House during the session. So we are just waiting for the right timing." He claimed the prime mover of the last amendment attempt, Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, who had dissolved his Siam Democratic Party of 15 MPs to merge with Chat Thai, and others are supporting his extension bid.

Their corresponding interest this time is their wish to quit their respective parties without losing their MP status.

According to the present Constitution, an MP automatically loses his membership in the House if he resigns from his party. A by-election is then held to replace him.

The main reason for the MPs' desire to quit their parties is that they all have one way or another lost out in the race for ministerial or party positions during the formation of the present government.

Piya, for instance, makes no secret of his disappointment that Op Wasurat, who is not an MP and is known to be less than friendly to party MPs, was appointed industry minister by Chat Prachatipatai leader Gen Kriangsak Chamanan. "And when someone asked Op why he did not appoint me as his secretary in the ministry he said 'Piya is lucky that I did not kick him out of the party,'" Piya bitterly complained. Another reason is that he wants to join the Chat Thai Party where both his brothers are MPs.

As for Col Phon, who tried to reestablish his party after Chat Thai failed to become a partner in the government, the reason is obvious. He, however, has no legal leeway to do so under the present Constitution.

Other disgruntled MPs have similar complaints against their parties. It has not yet been revealed how many there are but Piya claims, "there are quite a few." As for the Chat Thai Party, its secretary-general has already revealed that it wants at least three changes to the present Constitution. The first is that future governments would have to seek the approval of the House for their policies before they can assume the responsibilities of administering the country. The second is that the House speaker, an elected MP, would automatically become president of Parliament and not an appointed Senator as is the case. And the third is that the prime minister would have to be an elected MP.

It is the third condition which political observers feel that Chat Thai is really after. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is of course not an elected MP. And without even going into the legal repercussions on Gen Prem, it would be, at the very least, highly embarrassing for the government if Chat Thai succeeded in its attempt. However Chat Thai, which is trying its best to rock the government to better its chance of having a piece of the administrative cake, has been rather careful to steer attention away from his point. Some say that this is due to their anxiety about military repercussions.

When asked on Wednesday what he thought the military reaction would be if his party succeeded in shaking the government, Banhan replied, before quickly stepping into his car, "I don't know about that."

The party will hold a meeting next Wednesday to decide how they would go about seeking the amendment. They will also decide whether a change to the electoral system should be proposed.

Chat Thai MPs are divided on whether the present combined-constituency, party voting system or some variations of the old multi-constituency, individual candidate voting system is better for their future.

Chat Thai MP Thawi Kraikhuap admitted: "Our MPs are quite divided on this. Those who feel they have a strong voice in their constituency don't want the burden of carrying the other candidates with them. While those with a weak stand in their constituencies want the party voting system so that they can just tag on to the strong candidates."

Banhan himself seems to prefer the multi-constituency, and a team of three candidates to one constituency voting format. He had initially prepared for the last election on this format.

What will emerge of course depends on which factions within Chat Thai can gather up enough support for their preferred system. But whatever the case the main question is what amount of trouble Piya's and Chat Thai's amendment attempts could cause the government. And how outside forces, with frustrated desires of their own, will this time descend upon Parliament just as it is waking up from its last nightmare.

POLITICAL AMBITIONS OF ATHIT, SAMAK VIEWED

BK191345 Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 16 Jun 83 pp 10, 11

[Article: "Keep an Eye on Athit-Samak"]

[Text] "Gen Athit Kamlang-ek still does not have the charisma of General Prem when the latter took over as prime minister. The image of Group 66/2523 is not very favorable in the eyes of the people. There are many more economic, social, political, and military problems now than in the past. Therefore, if General Athit and his men ever came to power through the amendment of the present Constitution retaining the provisional clauses, they could do no better than General Prem in controlling of the administration."

The above statement was made by Dr Somchai Rakwichit, an important adviser to ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command], during an interview with LAK THAI. Asked whether the government formed by the retired general following the 18 April elections would survive its term, Dr Somchai gave his view in clear-cut words: "It will not survive."

In that connection, our next question is: Who, then, will be the next person capable of controlling this ship of state in the case that General Prem is unable?

General Athit is the one most people have their eyes on. Dr Somchai gave his opinion about this as published in the first paragraph. He said General Athit would be no better than General Prem in terms of administration if he happened to take power now. Regardless of whether Dr Somchai is right or wrong, we still must pay attention to the man named Athit Kamlang-ek now because the Prem ship does not appear to be so very stable at present. In less than 2 months since the government took office, parties forming the coalition have shown independence in handling administrative affairs, causing rifts within the government.

In 1976, the Democrat Party, whose popularity sank to the lowest level after becoming part of the government, was unable to handle the student riot which exploded into the disgraceful 6 October 1976 incident at Thammasat University and Sanam Luang. It was taken over by the government of the Reform Party under Admiral Sa-ngat Chaloyu as a figurehead leader. The name Athit Kamlang-ek, at that time Major General Athit Kamlang-ek, began to be heard by the public. He was invited for talks at various occasions, especially among students, to make them better understand the role of the military and have faith in the democratic system.

The rise of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek is different from the rise of Gen Prem Tinsulanon. The nurturing of General Prem was fast because there was an urgent need for him to assume a responsibility nobody else could, whereas the development of General Athit is on a long-term basis. This is understandable: General Prem was older both in years and in seniority than General Athit. He was, therefore, ready for an immediate task. Meanwhile, General Athit still has enough time to build his base gradually but firmly. His will be a base much stronger than that of General Prem. Prem got support from the group of young officers called the "young turks" at that time as his base of power.

General Athit, meanwhile, gets support from various groups, not only from the military officers, but also from the intellectual groups, the labor groups, as well as the economic leaders in the country.

As one may recall, before the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the announcement of the general elections on 18 April, a leading politician and economic figure in Thailand declared that he would dissociate himself entirely from politics and would definitely not run in the elections. He was Bunchu Rotchanasathian, who also later resigned from the post of deputy leader of the Social Action Party. His move took political observers by surprise. Some people believed that Bunchu had been approached by Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to play a leading role in the formation of the future government.

The following is another noteworthy move of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek: General Athit, who used to refer to General Prem in his previous interviews, gave up this habit after General Prem swallowed his own words and consented to be the 17th prime minister of Thailand. General Athit never mentioned the name of General Prem again in his later interviews and he has assumed a more independent attitude during official functions and public statements.

A high-level source of LAK THAI, reporting over the past weekend about a get-together of close associates of Samak Sunthorawet at the house of Admiral Sonthi Bunyachai, quoted Samak as saying that "a change will take place in October."

As is known, October is a significant month in Thailand because it is the month set for the annual reshuffle of high-ranking military officers. A number of senior officers are due to retire this year. Among them, for example, are Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and Navy Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun. It is believed that Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will certainly replace General Saiyut as supreme commander because he is the most senior officer for the post. Yet, there is a question that cannot be answered -- whether it is possible that General Athit would sacrifice the post of army commander, which is the most powerful position in any government or administrative system in Thailand or whether he would take both offices for himself.

If he decided to take both and if he ever managed to do so, then, it is believed, General Athit would certainly make himself the prime minister also. This explains the statement made by Samak Sunthorawet in reply to the press criticism that his party [Prachakon Thai Party] was in the coalition of the new government because of influence [from the military].

Samak has never denied allegations that he has ties with the military and with General Athit, pointing out that there is nothing wrong with such ties because military officers are also patriotic. Although ties between Samak and General Athit may not be apparent to the public, circles close to them know that they often met quietly. In particular, both hold similar beliefs and are allies on many issues.

Samak has vigorously publicized his work ever since he assumed the post of communications minister. Among the works he has publicized are the revival of the Nong Ngy Hao Airport project, the approval for a train fare increase, and the support for increase in telephone rates and contracting foreign firms to dredge the mouth of the Chao Phraya River. Observers feel that he must be a very energetic young man who wants to succeed in his work or a fellow who has some kind of a motive that is just the opposite of what an energetic young man should have at a time when members of the coalition government are trying to safeguard their respective interests.

What is Samak's current goal? Many know what it is, just like they know what General Athit's goal is. Whatever it is, it is not going to be achieved in the near future because in Thailand there are certain unseen factors which may change a situation.

SURRENDER IN SOUTH OF INSURGENTS, SYMPATHIZERS

BK200239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- About 200 communist insurgents and sympathizers surrendered to the authorities in a ceremony in this southern province yesterday.

Chief of the Civilian-police-military strategic Unit 42, Lt Col Pradit Damrisathonmak, led officials in the province in welcoming the defectors in a ceremony at a ranger volunteer camp in Ban Khuan Khlong of Chawang District.

He announced the policy of the fourth army region to the defectors all of whom were from Phipun District.

A senior official in the province said the communist guerrillas and sympathizers decided to give up en masse following suppression and pressure from the military which earlier searched their strategic hideout in Phipun District.

A leading defector, Sombun Mattaphan or Comrade Saeng, said government officials contacted them earlier and told them that anyone who wanted to surrender could contact the army.

"For me, this is a good chance to give up since we will receive protection from the government. Our policy is to attain democracy for the country and now we have had democracy. It's time we jointly develop the country," he said.

BRIEFS

NEW BROADCASTING TIME -- The government Public Relations Department's Radio Thailand will increase broadcasting time for its English language service by 2 and ½ hours [length of time as heard] daily beginning 1 July. According to its reschedule, the English service of Radio Thailand originally from 0630 [2330 GMT] to 0900 [0200 GMT], will be heard from 0600 [2300 GMT] to 0900 [0200 GMT]. [all times as heard] The reschedule is aimed at providing better services for the target audience, particularly foreign tourists and residents in Thailand. In this connection, a new FM radio station to be set up in Phattahaya will also be asked to relay newscasts from the rescheduled English broadcast. Radio Thailand broadcasts its daily foreign service for local listeners at 97 MHz on the FM band and at 927 kHz on the AM band. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 16 Jun 83 BK]

ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCASTS -- The government Public Relations Department's Radio Thailand will increase broadcasting time for its English language service by about 3 hours daily beginning 1 July. The English service originally 0630 [2330 GMT] to 0900 [0200 GMT] and 1200 [0500 GMT] and 1300 [0600 GMT] with a French program from 1130 [0430 GMT] to 1200 [0500 GMT]. Radio Thailand broadcasts its daily foreign service for local listeners at 97 MHz on the FM band and 927 kHz on the AM band. [Excerpts] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 21 Jun 83 BK]

PHAM VAN DONG GREET'S WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

OW201945 Hanoi VNA in English 1610 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of greetings to the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War due to open in Prague tomorrow (June 21).

The message said: "On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I wish to extend to the delegates of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War in Prague, our warm congratulations.

"At present, due to the policy of arms race and war preparation of imperialism and other bellicose reactionary forces, especially the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the United States and NATO, the world situation is becoming very tense, the danger of a new world war -- a nuclear war -- is increasing, and peace is facing a serious threat. The imperialist and other reactionary forces are working feverishly in hopes of gaining military superiority and opposing the movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The world people are facing a historic choice: To defend peace and life or leave mankind to the disaster of an extermination nuclear war. "The answer is that millions of people from all continents are standing side by side in a struggle for the most ardent aspiration of mankind, namely safeguarding peace, preventing a nuclear war, and calling for an end to the arms race and for disarmament.

"It can be said that if the peace and progressive forces in the world firmly and effectively combine their actions, they are fully capable of preventing the danger of a nuclear war.

"The World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War to be held in Prague is an international political event of great importance which demonstrates the strength of unity of large forces determined to defend peace and life on earth, and which marks a new development of the world people's movement for peace.

"Through their decades-long struggle against wars of aggression, for independence and freedom the Vietnamese people deeply appreciate the value of peace and cherish peace more than anyone else. Therefore, the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam resolutely condemn the schemes and actions of imperialism and other warlike reactionary forces, fully support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and peace-loving countries, and pledge to strive for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship on the basis of respect for all nations' independence and freedom, thereby making a worthy contribution to the common struggle for peace and security in the world.

"We believe that the Prague peace assembly will considerably contribute to the consolidation of peace of nations and we wish it success. "Peace and life will certainly be protected! "Nuclear war will surely be prevented!"

HANOI RADIO ON PRC SUPPORT FOR LAO REBELS

BK160852 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The Indian weekly NEW WAVE last Sunday quoted a group of Western European diplomats as saying that Chinese military advisers were commanding eight camps of Lao rebels and arming them to oppose Laos.

These diplomats, the paper said, recently visited Chinese areas close to the Lao border. In Yunnan Province, they met a Lao rebel at a border camp and were told that more than 1,000 Lao rebels were being trained there. That training was financed by China, which would smuggle them later into Laos to overthrow the government of the LPDR, the Lao rebel added.

The paper also denounced the United States for training and arming Kong Le and Vang Pao bandits to carry out attacks against the Lao people from the Thai-Lao border.

LPRP PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS 6-20 JUNE

OW201936 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20 -- A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Udey Xixavang, department head, paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from June 6-20. While here, the delegation had working sessions with officials concerned at central and local levels. It visited Thai Binh and Lang Son Provinces and several industrial and agricultural establishments. The delegation was received by Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Commission for Propaganda and Training.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETES KPRAF ANNIVERSARY

BK181323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] -- 19 June 1951-19 June 1983 -- Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV minister of national defense, has sent the following congratulatory message to Bou Thang, PRK national defense minister:

To Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, Phnom Penh.

Dear comrade minister, on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the glorious traditional day of the KPRAF, on behalf of generals, officers, non-commissioned officers, and combatants of the VPA, and on my own behalf, may I convey to you, and through you to all officers and combatants of the KPRAF, my militant solidarity greetings and best wishes.

Developing the glorious tradition of the Kampuchean nation and the Issarak Army, the Kampuchean armed forces, together with the people, have risen against and overthrown the cruel genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackeys of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. On 7 January 1979, the PRK came into being, ushering in an era of independence, freedom and socialism. Today, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the revived Kampuchean nation is developing steadily. The KPRAF has matured and is maturing rapidly in all aspects. It has, together with the Kampuchean people, continued to struggle to overcome all difficulties and ordeals, resolutely foiled all schemes and acts of sabotage of the reactionaries, lackeys of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces; and firmly defended the PRK, thereby contributing to defending other fraternal socialist countries in the region.

The victory of the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF has not only manifested the marvelous vitality of the new social system in Kampuchea, but also affirmed the irreversible new situation in this country. We are very happy to see that the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF have scored many great achievements in all domains.

We firmly believe that you, comrades, will continue to score many more still greater achievements in the cause of defending and building the glorious PRK.

Implementing the agreement reached between the SRV and the PRK Governments, a part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea has recently withdrawn back to Vietnam. This has manifested the remarkable growth and strength of the KPRAF. It has once again shown the shining just cause of the Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos relationship of solidarity and cooperation for the cause of independence and freedom of each country, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

On this occasion, we would like to express our heartfelt and sincere gratitude to the Kampuchean party, the state, people and armed forces for their high appraisal and profound sentiment given to the Vietnamese people and the VPA in their revolutionary cause.

Implementing President Ho Chi Minh's teaching and loyal to the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, the Vietnamese people and the VPA will unswervingly fight shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF to resolutely fulfill their international obligations.

May the fraternal militant solidarity and the special friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of our two countries be steadily consolidated and finely developed.

I wish you good health and may you score many new achievements in your heavy responsibility.

[Signed] Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV national defense minister

MILITARY MEETING HAILS PRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW200841 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- A meeting has been held by the Truong Son unit on behalf of Vietnam's armed forces to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army (June 19).

Among those present were Colonel Le Ngoc Quang, deputy head of the External Relations Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defence; En Savanrat, military attache, and Kung Savet, counsellor to the Kampuchean Embassy in Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, the commander of the Truong Son unit brought out the historic stages of the Kampuchean revolution over the past 30 years and more, and the glorious tradition of fighting and achievements of the Kampuchean people and armed forces. He expressed his confidence that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army would record greater achievements in fighting and national construction, and successfully implement the resolution of the 4th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. He said that the Vietnamese people and army would spare no effort to consolidate and develop the friendship and special militant alliance between the two armies and peoples.

Kampuchean Military Attache En Savanrat reviewed the growth of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army whose forerunners, he said, were the Issarak Army units founded on June 19, 1951. After condemning the sinister designs of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the Kampuchean revolution, En Savanrat said that the special militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Kampuchea and Vietnam was a factor guaranteeing all victories of the two countries.

He expressed deep gratitude to the fraternal people and army of Vietnam for their devoted support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's national defence and consolidation.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS CALL ON PRK DEFENSE CHIEFS

OW200833 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19 -- Representatives of Vietnamese army volunteers and military specialists on Saturday called on leaders of the Kampuchean Defence Ministry in Phnom Penh on the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army (June 19). They were cordially received by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and defence minister, [as received] and other senior officers of Kampuchea.

Colonel Vu Nho, military attache to the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea, exalted the rapid growth of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army in the national construction under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Bou Thang said he highly valued the Vietnam People's Army's cooperation with and assistance to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army. He said the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea had been a decisive factor for the success of the Kampuchean revolution.

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH RICE -- In this 5th-month spring crop session, Ha Nam Ninh Province has planted rice on 145,900 hectares -- 900 hectares above the plan. A ricefield survey indicates that province-wide, the average yield may reach over 3.2 metric tons per hectare, an increase of almost .2 metric ton over the previous season. The province's grain service has expanded its collection and purchase network in the various districts to bring into state granaries a the targeted amount of over 120,000 metric tons of paddy. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jun 83 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- To date Hau Giang Province has delivered to state granaries more than 270,000 metric tons of paddy, overfulfilling the assigned quota for the 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons, and scoring an increase of 90,000 metric tons over last year's 10th-month and winter-spring crop seasons. The province scored an all-round success in both the 10th-month and winter-spring crop season, averaging 4.2 metric tons per hectare -- an increase of .5 metric ton over the last season. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jun 83 BK]

THUAN HAI BUSINESS TAX -- By the end of May, Thuan Hai Province had run up a huge shortfall in the collection of industrial and trade taxes although the new tax law was already applied to 11,000 licensed business households. The province has reviewed the incomes of business households and reclassified 87.9 percent of them as large and medium businesses, with the number of large businesses increasing from 17 to 38.4 percent. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON OUTCOME OF TOUR, TIES WITH U.S., FRANCE

BK200743 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, says the establishment of close working relationships with a number of countries, in particular the United States, has been the main achievement of his overseas tour.

Mr Hawke, who is resting in Hawaii before returning to Australia tomorrow, says he believes he established the most effective relationship with the United States in the postwar period. He says another achievement is that the countries he visited understand and approve of the tough economic measures his government is taking.

In an interview with a Radio Australia reporter summarizing the tour, Mr Hawke suggested he had not taken tougher action against France over nuclear testing in the Pacific because he feared trade retaliation. During his talks with President Mitterrand in Paris, Mr Hawke said he would delay uranium shipments to France rather than cancel them.

Mr Hawke also visited Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Britain and Canada during his tour.

FRENCH ENVOY BEGINS TALKS IN CANBERRA

BK210851 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] A special envoy from France's President Mitterrand, Mr Regis Debray, has begun talks in Canberra to further explain his country's policy on nuclear testing in the Pacific.

Mr Debray is meeting members of a joint parliamentary committee and later he will have discussions with the defense and foreign ministers.

Mr Debray said he had various proposals to discuss with government authorities which included the possibility of an Australian scientist being allowed into the French testing team at Mururoa Atoll. Mr Debray said he would not give further details until he had spoken to the federal government.

FIJI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH HAYDEN

BK191022 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Fiji's foreign minister, Mr Qionibaravi, is now in Australia for a week-long visit and talks with senior government leaders. His first meeting will be with his Australian counterpart, Mr Hayden, in Canberra tomorrow. They are expected to discuss a range of international and bilateral issues.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Ted Knez, says two issues raised at last year's South Pacific forum in Rotorua, New Zealand, are expected to figure highly on the agenda. They are the forum's opposition to France's nuclear testing program in the South Pacific and the forum's hopes that France will facilitate moves toward independence in its southwest Pacific territory of New Caledonia. Mr Qionibaravi is also expected to hold talks with officials from the Australia Development Assistance Bureau which administers the Australian Government's overseas aid program.

DEFENSE MINISTER TOURS PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Briefed on Border Patrols

BK170952 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Australian defense minister, Mr Scholes, has been told Papua New Guinea's capacity to patrol its border with Indonesia has been seriously weakened by cuts in the country's defense budget. In a briefing at (Mowen) barracks near Wewak in East Sepik Province, senior Papua New Guinea defense force officers are reported to have told Mr Scholes that border patrols had been cut to four a year.

A Radio Australia correspondent, Sean Dorney, who is traveling with the defense minister, says this is half the number of patrols being conducted 2 years ago. Dorney says troops from (Mowen) barracks have a job of patrolling the northern half of Papua New Guinea's border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. It is in these areas that most anti-Indonesian rebel activity has been concentrated. Dorney says the defense force is worried about being able to carry out its job and believes it is not getting political support from the prime minister, Mr Somare.

Our correspondent says one of the reasons for Mr Scholes' visit has been to encourage the Papua New Guinea Government to reassess its defense priorities.

Comments on Defense Links

BK190932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Scholes, has told the Papua New Guinea Government that Australia regards the defense relationship between the two countries as of fundamental importance. Speaking on his departure from Port Moresby after a 6-day visit to Papua New Guinea, Mr Scholes said the Labor government continued to hold the view put in 1977 by the former prime minister, Mr Fraser, of the importance Australia attached to close cooperation with Papua New Guinea on defense matters. He said it had been one of the prime objectives of his trip to give this assurance. Mr Scholes said that, despite the problems Papua New Guinea was going through mainly because of the world economic recession, he was impressed by the progress the country had made in the 8 years since independence.

The defense minister said that he was waiting with interest the outcome of Papua New Guinea's current defense review. Mr Scholes said that Australia would be willing where possible to help implement any changes recommended for the defense force. Radio Australia's correspondent in Port Moresby, Sean Dorney, says the defense review is expected to recommend a greater civil development role for Papua New Guinea's defense force.

NEW ZEALANDPREMIERS TO MEET ON AUSTRALIA INVESTMENT BAN

BK201237 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, has said a ban on Australian investment in his country is to remain in force until the two countries have achieved a policy understanding. In a statement released today Mr Muldoon said his government has indefinitely halted approvals for Australian companies seeking to establish themselves in New Zealand.

Mr Muldoon leaves for Australia on Thursday for talks with the prime minister, Mr Hawke. The New Zealand move, seen as retaliatory action, follows moves by the Australian Foreign Investment Board to delay takeovers by New Zealand companies in Australia.

Australian Association Press says the New Zealand ban, less than 3 months after the two countries signed a new trade agreement, is expected to be a controversial subject when the two leaders meet later this week.

FRENCH ENVOY HAS 'NO PROPOSAL' ON NUCLEAR TESTS

BK201013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Wellington, June 20 (AFP) -- France has "no proposal whatsoever" to end nuclear testing in the South Pacific, visiting French presidential envoy Regis Debray told New Zealand's Labour opposition spokesman.

Mr. Debray told foreign affairs spokesman Sir Wallace Rowling that journalists had "got it wrong" in their reports that France would end the nuclear testing.

Sir Wallace said the envoy, who spent a day meeting government and opposition leaders here, made it clear there was no date for an end to the nuclear test programme at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

"There is no proposal at the present time, no proposal whatsoever to terminate testing in the Pacific and that's a pretty bad state of affairs," said Mr. Rowling after meeting with Mr. Debray, who left Wellington today for Canberra.

Sir Wallace said that Pacific nations and the French Administration were as far apart as previously on the nuclear-testing issue.

Earlier Prime Minister Muldoon said Mr. Debray had advised him that within a month France would provide New Zealand with technical data on the Mururoa test site and the nuclear test programme's environmental effects.

Environmentalists have consistently claimed that the French nuclear-test programme has done serious ecological and environmental damage to the South Pacific coral atoll and its underlying rock structure.

In Canberra a French Embassy spokesman said today that President Francois Mitterrand had invited all South Pacific forum countries to send scientific observers to the nuclear-testing site.

The French invitation was being conveyed to the South Pacific governments by Mr Debray who was scheduled to arrive in Canberra today.

His visit follows the announcement by Prime Minister Bob Hawke that Australia was suspending uranium shipments to France until October 1984 because of the nuclear testing.

Mr. Debray, whose visit was arranged before the announcement of the uranium ban, will explain French policy on the nuclear tests and developments on the question of independence for New Caledonia in talks with Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, Defense Minister Gordon Scholes and parliamentary representatives.

Mr. Debray, who has visited Vanuatu, Fiji and New Zealand, will go to Papua New Guinea after his stopover in Australia.

These are all members of the South Pacific forum, which also includes eight other island nations. The Federated States of Micronesia has observer status with the forum.

SUHARTO GREETSS USSR'S ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

BK200821 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0749 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 20 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto Saturday sent a congratulatory message to Soviet leader Yuriy V. Andropov in connection with the latter's appointment as new president of the Soviet Union.

"On behalf of the Government and people of Indonesia I congratulate you on your appointment as president of the Socialist Republic of Soviet Union", President Suharto said in his cable.

Through the cable message, President Suharto also expressed the hope that the bilateral relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union would be enhanced. President Suharto also prayed for the health and welfare of Soviet President Yuriy V. Andropov and the Russian people.

SUBROTO BRIEFS SUHARTO ON NEW TIN ASSOCIATION

BK201019 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] At Bina Graha today, President Suharto received Mining and Energy Minister Subroto, who reported on the signing of an agreement on the establishment of an Association of Tin Producing Countries by Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand -- the three countries which account for 73 percent of the world's tin production -- in Bangkok on 17 June.

Minister Subroto later described the establishment of the association as a significant step. According to the minister, the association hopes to be able to stabilize tin prices for the benefit of both the producers and the consumers. As the second major tin producing country in the world, Indonesia annually produces 34,000 tons valued at \$320 million. There now is an oversupply of 100,000 tons of tin on the market. In the light of this situation, the United States has been urged not to release its tin stockpile so as not to cause a drop in prices.

Mining and Energy Minister Subroto is convinced that Indonesia can deal with attempts to smuggle tin abroad as tin mining is carried out by government companies which can easily be controlled. Other tin producing countries which have been invited to sign the establishment of the association in Bangkok are Australia, Niger, Zaire and Bolivia.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA IN WESTERN SUMATRA -- Jakarta, June 5 (AFP) -- A cholera epidemic has killed 27 people within the last five days and left 29 others in critical condition near Lubuksikaping in Western Sumatra, the daily KOMPAS newspaper reported today. More than 100 people have been stricken by the disease the paper said. People are dying every day in the seven villages of Pasaman Regency, where on May 31 alone, eight people died, KOMPAS reported. Most of the victims died before reaching the area's newly built hospital, the daily said, adding that local authorities have organized a medical team to prevent the disease from spreading. Inhabitants living in the seven villages situated along the Pasaman River have been instructed not to bathe in the river or drink its water. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 5 Jun 83 BK]

MANILA, SHANGHAI TO BUILD PRC FRIENDSHIP COMPLEX

HK201514 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Jun 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] The city governments of Metro Manila and Shanghai have agreed to work together in establishing a friendship complex in Shanghai. The complex will consist of hotel rooms, conference halls, display rooms, offices and apartments.

It is the initial result of the signing of an agreement between the first lady and Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan to create liaison offices in their respective cities to carry out agreements and understanding, between Metro Manila and Shanghai.

A letter of intent was signed yesterday by Herminando Mandanas, presidential negotiator for special investments, and Tao Zhi, deputy chief of the Shanghai planning commission. The signing was witnessed by Mrs. Marcos and Mayor Wang.

A Filipino-Chinese group will survey the project site next month in Shanghai. The survey will determine the overall scale, equipment and facilities needed, sources of construction materials financing and the extent of the partnership.

At the dinner after the signing, Mrs. Marcos said the friendship between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China is expected to bridge the gap between China and here neighbors.

She said the planned friendship complex will help establish political goodwill between the two nations and other countries.

Huang said Philippine-Chinese relations have entered a crucial phase and the prospects for further cooperation in all areas are broad.

The establishment of the liason offices will also call for setting up of a program staff in the two cities to provide technical, financial and administrative support.

Mrs. Marcos announced the appointment of Lily Ledesma, the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran chief in the national capital region, as the Philippine representative to the liaison office. Appointed by Mayor Wang was Lin Deming, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office of Shanghai.

Mayor Huang stayed in the country for 11 days, and was given a farewell luncheon by the first lady with members of the local Chinese community present at the Midtown Ramada Hotel. Mayor Huang attended the wedding of the first couple's daughter Irene and Gregg Araneta III in Sarrat, Ilocos Norte. He visited Baguio, Cebu and Davao and concluded a memorandum of agreement providing for trade, cultural and technical exchanges between Manila and Shanghai.

CORRECTION TO ENRILE COMMENT ON DAVAO SITUATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Enrile Says Davao Situation Being Watched," published in the 17 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 1:

In the fourth paragraph on page P 2, the penultimate and last lines should read: ...an enemy who wishes to implant an alien ideology...(inserting "wishes to implant")

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 22, 1983

